

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 604.—VOL. XXII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.]

## PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE spirit of rational and Conservative reform now pervading more or less all ranks of society in this country is happily not confined to an investigation into the nature of our political system. It takes a far wider range, and seeks with earnestness and sincerity to adapt our existing institutions—political, social, educational, or industrial—to the wants and requirements of the age. It was, we think, under a strong sense of the existence of such a spirit, and of the necessity of conforming to it, that Lord John Russell stated to the House of Commons, in 1850, during the debate on Mr. Heywood's motion respecting the English and Irish Universities, that it was the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In August of that year the commissions were issued, and the public now possesses, in the form of two bulky blue books, the highly-interesting results of the labour of the Commissioners. The report upon Oxford was published upwards of six months ago; and it will be remembered, that the late illustrious Duke of Wellington passed some of the last days of his life in studying the volume, to which his attention was particularly due, as Chancellor of the University. The report on Cambridge has more recently made its appearance. Looking at these two reports in connection with

the question of educational reform at our Universities, the public will admit that many of their suggestions are worthy of attention, as encouraging a liberal and enlightened view of the responsibilities and duties of those ancient and richly-endowed seats of learning. The very wide distinction existing between the mode of instruction in operation at our Universities and at similar institutions on the Continent, cannot fail to strike all whose tastes or inclinations lead them to inquire into our University system, and to compare it with what actually exists abroad. In Germany, and elsewhere, the teaching by accredited professors of the University actually forms a part of the University course, whilst with us the system has degenerated into an empty name. It is, doubtless, true that our Universities boast of professors at the present day whose acquirements admirably fit them for the discharge of the important duties of instruction in the several branches of learning to which they are attached. But as an attendance upon their lectures forms no part of our University course, it gives the students no advantage in the contest for University honours. The lectures are therefore but scantily attended. This decline of what certainly ought to form a part of our system of University education, is mainly owing to the great extension of the practice of private tuition. College tutors are appointed by the heads of the colleges to which they respectively belong, and, being recognised as college officers, exercise, amongst their other duties, the functions of lecturers.

These lectures the students of the college are expected to attend and they are delivered with a view to the examinations in the college. Private tutors are men who, having distinguished themselves by their attainments, are sought after by the students, and selected by themselves to assist them in the race after University distinctions; but, this system of private tuition is not recognised as a part either of the discipline of the University or of the course of instruction in the different colleges. Moreover, both these classes of tutors conduct their lectures and their instructions with a view to the general examinations which the students are destined to pass in order to obtain the degree which is the ultimate object of their residence at the University, whether they enter into the lists of competitors for honours or not.

The professors, on the contrary, conducting their lectures with no such end, or, rather, their instructions being in no way connected with them, the very natural result follows, viz., that they are deserted for those which have a more immediate and visible connexion with the hopes and aspirations of the student. In Germany, on the other hand, the professorial system exists to the exclusion almost of every other. The lectures of the professors in the different branches of study are delivered with a view not only to the instruction of the students, but to the examinations which they have to pass in them; and the tutorial system, as practised here, is wholly unknown.

Certainly, we should be sorry to see the foreign system entirely



LANDING GOLD FROM "THE AUSTRALIAN" STEAM-SHIP, IN THE EAST INDIA DOCK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



adopted in England; but, if we look at the present state of literature and science, and the list of eminent names furnished by our English Universities to swell the ranks of the learned, we fear there would be too much reason to blush at the comparison which might be instituted between ourselves and the Continental States. This, probably, arises in no small degree from the fact that our University professorships afford no sufficient means of existence to induce individuals of distinguished talents to devote their time and attention entirely to the pursuit of their favourite studies.

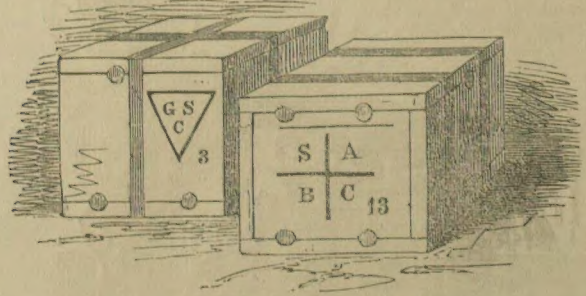
Most people will agree in the recommendations of the Commissioners of both Universities, in favour of an extension of the professorial system of instruction; not only on the ground of its probably tending to the production of men of greater eminence and of European renown in all branches of learning, but because it would materially enlarge the usefulness of these venerable establishments as places for the general education and sound instruction of all who resort to them.

But a reform of our Universities would indeed be incomplete that aimed only at a revision of the system upon which instruction is to be imparted, without at the same time extending, on a sound and rational basis, the course of that instruction itself. Professor Liebig, in a letter quoted in the Oxford Commission report, says, "That it is a requirement of our times to incorporate the natural sciences as means of education into the University course, is not perhaps doubted anywhere except in England." Is it doubted even here? Does there not, on the contrary, exist a well-founded conviction that University education ought no longer to be confined to the study of the dead languages and mathematics? Are not reasonable and practical men agreed that it should embrace the no less important subjects of jurisprudence, philosophy, history, political economy, and the natural sciences? It is certain that there is only one effectual way of promoting the study of any branch of learning or science at the Universities, and that is to introduce them as subjects of University examination. Without this, all efforts are useless, and no scheme of instruction can have any practical effect. It will be in vain to expect students to devote themselves with earnestness and diligence to the acquirement of other branches of knowledge, so long as all chances of University prizes and emoluments are confined by our college authorities to proficiency in the science of mathematics, or to an extensive and accurate acquaintance with Greek and Latin. Let it once be made known by the benchers of our Inns of Court that, before a person can be qualified for the profession of a barrister-at-law, he must have gone through the University course of legal studies, which should not be of a merely practical, but of a general nature; let it once be known that for the profession of diplomacy, a competent knowledge of international law and history is absolutely necessary, and we shall soon see those studies pursued with eagerness. Many of our University students now, it is to be feared, waste three of the most precious years of their lives either in useless folly and dissipation, or in an equally useless course of idleness and unimprovement, simply because, either from disinclination, or a sense of their own deficiency in the regular studies of the University, they are unwilling to devote themselves to laborious investigations, of which, at that period of life, they are not taught to perceive the absolute necessity. The changes that have recently taken place in the prescribed course of studies at Oxford and Cambridge, and the still greater alterations suggested by the Commissioners, encourage the hope that at no distant period our Universities may not only be what they have ever been, "seminaries of sound learning and religious education," but that they will send out from their time-honoured walls a host of students, who, ardent in the pursuit of all branches of human knowledge, and anxious for their own fame, will extend the celebrity of those seats of learning, and render them as practically useful in a practical age as they were in those darker days when they were originally founded.

#### GREAT DELIVERY OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

ON Saturday afternoon, the *Australian* screw-steamer arrived with her valuable freight at Blackwall, and was immediately boarded by Mr. Superintendent Evans, of the Thames Police, acting under the direction of the Commissioners of Police, and a party of river constables, for the protection of the bullion on board. The *Australian* entered the East India Docks the same evening, and was hauled to the west quay in the Import Dock, for the purpose of discharging the bullion. The officers of the ship and the directors of the Company to which she belongs, were allowed to remain in the vessel during the delivery.

The landing of the gold was effected by raising the boxes from the hold of the vessel by means of a crab worked by men. The various marks, seals, &c., on the boxes were each noted down by officials on board; and



BOXES OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

then the boxes were let down a "slide," and were steadied in their progress as they came down by men who placed them on small two-wheeled trucks. The marks, seals, &c., were again noted by other officials, and the trucks, with their golden loads, wheeled off to the waggons on which they were piled, to be taken to the Bank of England.

The scene was particularly interesting, and the first box was an object of much curiosity, as it was the precursor of so many others, all containing the precious metal. The number of boxes, we believe, was between 300 and 400. Police officers were on the deck of the *Australian*, and also by the side of the vessel, the mounted escort being stationed outside the dock gates.

The gold was deposited in two covered waggons, and left the dock for the Bank, under an escort of mounted police, commanded by Superintendent Stead, of the H. and Superintendent Howie, of the K. divisions. When opposite Limehouse Church, the off-wheel of one of the waggons came off, and caused a detention of three quarters of an hour. The wheel having been replaced, the waggons again proceeded, amidst the cheers of the crowd, and arrived in safety at the Bank of England.

The *Australian* also brought the Victoria Nugget (328 ounces weight), presented to her Majesty by the Government of Melbourne. It was found, between three and four feet from the surface, in the Bendigo Creek Diggings, Mount Alexander, about ninety miles from Melbourne, by Mr. Barrow; and was sold by auction at Melbourne by Messrs. W. M. Tennant and Co., on September 23, the Government being the purchasers. The advertisement of the sale temptingly states:—

NOTE.—It ought to be remarked that the steamer calls at Adelaide, King George's Sound, Swan River, and the Gape of Good Hope, where the sight of such a splendid mass of gold must create an unusual sensation in those places where no virgin gold has as yet been seen, and the exhibition of which would secure a certain fortune to the successful purchaser. \* \* \* \* \* Setting aside its real sterling value, it is, as an exhibition in every part of the world, without parallel. Only fancy the sensation which the arrival of this splendid nugget will create in the London Docks, and by the first steamer from Australia.

The Victoria Nugget is engraved at page 56.

EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.—Letters from M. Victor Langlois—travelling in Lower Armenia, on a scientific mission from the French Government—have been received, announcing valuable results from his research. He has transcribed a great number of inscriptions found in the Christian Churches converted into mosques since the Mussulman conquest, and collected in the Armenian convents many important manuscripts and hitherto unpublished medals.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, January 20th.

At last, it appears, the problem is solved, the question is settled, and the French, having an Emperor, are to possess an Empress. It is said here, by the best-informed, that Napoleon's last matrimonial disappointment occurred on the other side of the Channel, and that it has decided him to adopt his present course, that of raising to a share of his throne,

"Half in love, and half in spite."

a young lady whose name has of late been constantly associated with his, but whose fair fame, he it said, has never been impeached, notwithstanding the trying position she has occupied. Mdle. de Montijo, Comtesse de Téba, is of ancient Spanish lineage; her mother is, we believe, Irish. Of remarkable beauty, high spirited, gifted, and with unusual talents and accomplishments, she will doubtless do credit to her elevation, and establish in the Court the order and decorum it stands so highly in need of. We are assured, on authority we cannot doubt, that the contract is made out and signed, that all the necessary preliminaries are being arranged with the utmost despatch, and that the marriage is to take place as early as possible.

The establishment of the Empire in France has brought about a remarkable change in the ideas and pursuits of the upper classes in society—a change which the ball of last week at the Tuileries has developed in a very striking manner. The Emperor himself has originated the movement, by his order and by his example; hence it must of necessity be followed—by the few willingly, by the many more reluctantly. The difficulties in the way are numerous, and we doubt not will stand in the way of many who hitherto have desired nothing so ardently as the privilege of appearing at Court. The event to which we allude is the necessity of all of the nobler sex who aspire to that honour contributing to an exhibition of an agricultural nature, just established by, as we said, Imperial orders and Imperial example—the exhibition of calves. By those who possess fine ones, the event is of course hailed with extreme satisfaction; but they are decidedly in the minority. Our habits of late years have been so little favourable to the development of the race, that the calves of the present day, instead of being full, large, and muscular, have, for the most part, dwindled into poor, lean, attenuated things, totally unfit for the purposes of exhibition. As, however, no man may appear on any state occasion without producing a pair, the consternation is extreme; the topic is the topic par excellence of every salon; and, when nature fails to produce the desired requisite, art is called in, and the poor things are actually stuffed with far less digestible substances than the Norfolk turkeys, till they, by this unnatural process, acquire the roundness and fair proportions necessary to make them assume an appearance sufficiently presentable not to disgrace the exhibition.

The ball at the Tuileries was, as your readers have doubtless heard already, most magnificent. *Sa Majesté* was gracious to the greatest degree, danced most of the evening—especially the graceful old *trois temps valse*, which example will, doubtless substitute it once more for the time-less *deux temps*, which of late years has, as we think, so unjustly had the preference—walked about *faisant des gracieusetés*, shaking hands à l'anglaise, which is a subject of general remark, and, in short, making himself as popular as it is so easy for an Emperor to make himself for the time being. "Le Roi m'a parlé!" exclaimed a peasant, beaming with pride and delight, to his comrades who had assembled to see the departure of the Royal hunt of the *Grand Monarque*. "Vrai! qu'est ce qu'il t'a dit?" inquired an envious brother clown. "Il m'a dit, 'Ote-toi, vilain! je que crache!'"

Paris has completely awoke from the trance hanging over the gay world of which we spoke last week, and is donning silks and satins, plumes and flowers, jewels and ribbons, with a regardlessness of expense perfectly frightful. Ministers, public functionaries of all denominations, and a certain, but somewhat limited, number of private individuals, are opening their salons almost nightly. Gaiety and splendour are the order of the day; and public balls are commencing at the Italiens and Opéra Comique, as well as the usual Carnival balls at the Grand Opera. The theatres have not much that is new to boast of.

At the Variétés an amusing piece, "M. le Vicomte," is being given. M. le Vicomte is a  *fils de famille*, who, having been brought up from the *mois de nourrice* in village retirement, is as genuine a clown as any of the rustics about him. When he has arrived at years of discretion, M. le Comte, his papa, suddenly remembers his existence, sends for him, and sets to work to marry him forthwith to a charming young widow; a process to which the Vicomte, who loves a Suzette or Rosette *du village*, resolutely opposes himself, while the papa acts as proxy, and makes desperate love, in the son's behalf. M. le Vicomte, however, proving hopelessly *récalcitrant*, papa has to marry the widow himself, and the clownish *prince* of nobility returns to his village and espouses his Blowsabella. The acting of Percy, in the part of the hero, is, as is always the case in such pieces, the soul of the thing, and in his hands the Vicomte is indescribably amusing.

At the Cirque d'Hiver the Panderistes Espagnols are the chief attraction. They are two young Spaniards; small, slight, dark, muscular, with romantic faces and picturesque costumes; who, with no instrument but a tambourine, produce a series of sounds and movements utterly bewildering and indescribable. At their entrance, the orchestra strikes up the *cachucha*, the movement of which they follow on the tambourine, at first quietly, only by a tremulous movement of the fingers, but gradually their faces become animated; a sort of feverish excitement begins to display itself in their movements; the tambourines quiver like aspens in their nervous grasp, until at last a kind of fury seizes them: they leap, spring, whirl, twist, beat the tambourines with their heads, heels, knees, elbows, shoulders, like creatures possessed; and then, in the midst of movements too violent and rapid for the eye to follow, stop, as if suddenly transfixed, calm, grave, reflective, absently beating the instrument with the tips of their fingers, as though they had never stirred from the position they had assumed on entering. But the extraordinary part of the performance is, that from the moment the tambourine has begun to sound, till they make their departing bow, it has never for one second ceased to tremble, or lost the *cachucha* measure, in the midst of the wildest evolutions; and at the conclusion the panderistes place it between their knees, and, by the tremulous movement of the muscles of their legs, they, without apparently making the slightest motion or effort, keep up the measure as before. The clown (Frempp) performs the most extraordinary feats of equilibrium we have ever witnessed.

It is said that M. Demidoff, husband of the Princess Mathilde, is attacked with a fatal malady, which threatens shortly to terminate his existence. Art will lose in him one of its most constant and liberal patrons.

The sale of the gallery of the late Duc d'Orléans has been the rendezvous of all the artists, amateurs, and *beau monde*. The pictures, though many of them terribly mutilated in 1848, sold, for the most part, extremely well, and included many of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the best modern French painters. A collection of inedited letters of Madame de Staël, addressed to the Comte Wolf de Baudissin, has just been discovered, and is, we believe, about to be published. The letters are said to be in her most brilliant style—brilliant to excess, like all her correspondence.

#### THE EMPEROR'S MARRIAGE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains the following:—"The Bureau of the Senate, the Bureau of the Legislative body, and the Members of the State Council, will meet on Saturday, at noon, at the Tuileries, to receive a communication from the Emperor respecting his marriage."

We have much pleasure in reminding our readers that our well-informed correspondent in Paris first introduced the Emperor's *fiancée* to the British public. In our Paris correspondence of December 4th, our readers will find all the particulars about Mademoiselle de Montijo, which our correspondent assured us at the time were "perfectly authentic," and which have proved to be so.

All the world knows that for some time past Louis Napoleon has in vain sought to find a lady of the rank of Princess, combining all the qualities desirable in a person to be raised to the pre-eminent position of Empress of the French. After Louis Napoleon's visit to Baden it was almost officially announced that the Princess de Wassa, who was the object of that visit, was to be his partner on the Imperial throne. Then occurred the subsequent interference of Russia and Austria to prevent the marriage; the promise of the Czar to find the young lady a suitable husband; and her final betrothal to Prince Albert, the heir presumptive to the Crown of Saxony. Unsuccessful overtures were then made to the daughter of the Duchess of Braganza, who was considered an eligible choice, as the descendant of Prince Eugène, and consequently a connection of the Bonaparte family. Similar overtures were made for

the daughter of the King of Sweden, who has the recommendation of being of French extraction, and being a distant relation of his own, through the Clarys. Since then a sister of the King of Spain has been spoken of; and very lately, Prince Lucien Murat made a winter journey to Düsseldorf, for no other purpose than that of demanding the hand of a very young princess, the daughter of the mediatized Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. But wherever he addressed himself some difficulty was started. The Brazilian Princess was more nearly connected with the Orleans family than with the Bonaparte family; the Swedish Princess was refused to him, because the King her father was in dread of the anger of his powerful neighbour the Czar; and her Highness of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was pronounced by her relations, if not by herself, as "over young to marry yet." In short, wherever he turned, Louis Napoleon found that there were obstacles in his way; and it came at length clear to himself, as well as to others, that the great powers of Europe were determined, if possible, to prevent him from finding a wife at all. Louis Napoleon has now laid aside all idea of hunting after Princesses, and has determined to raise to the Imperial throne a young lady whose principal qualifications for that high rank are her beauty and the admiration with which she has inspired his Majesty in the course of a personal acquaintance of some months' standing.

Every one who has visited Paris within the last few months must have heard of the beautiful Mdle. de Montijo, a young Spanish lady of high rank, who recently appeared in the highest circles of Parisian society, and who has of late become more particularly a subject of conversation in consequence of the evident admiration with which she had inspired the Emperor, and of the great attentions which he on all occasions paid her. She was a constant guest at the Elysée, and on all occasions the attentions of the Emperor were most *empressées*. However high the rank of the other guests, he never lost an opportunity of talking or dancing with Mdle. de Montijo. With the exception of the wives of Ambassadors, Ministers, or officers of State, Mdle. de Montijo and her mother were the only two ladies invited to take part in the splendid hunting parties given some weeks ago in the forest of Fontainebleau, and more lately at Compiègne. Such public and extraordinary attentions on the part of the Chief of the State were of course the subject of conversation everywhere, but few seriously imagined that the affair would go beyond admiration, and perhaps a little flirtation. He has, however, determined to drop all considerations of rank and station, and to raise the beautiful Mdle. de Montijo to the Imperial throne.

Mdle. de Montijo is the daughter of a grandee of Spain, the late Duke of Penamando, and is herself, in her own right, Countess of Teba. Her mother, the present Duchess of Penamando (more generally known simply as Madame de Montijo), is of Irish origin. Her name was Fitzpatrick, and her father was for many years British Consul at Malaga, and she married a young Spaniard to whom she was much attached. It appears that when Miss Fitzpatrick's marriage took place, her husband was only a younger son, with scarcely any fortune. Afterwards, the eldest members of his family having died off, he succeeded to the rank of grandee of Spain, and to the titles of Count de Montijo, Duke de Teba, and Duke de Penamando. The eldest sister of Mdle. de Montijo is the present Duchess of Alba and Berwick, the descendant of the celebrated Duke of Berwick, the natural son of James II. of England. The young lady herself is about twenty-five years of age. She is exceedingly beautiful, but her beauty partakes more of the character of her mother's than of her father's country. Her complexion is fair, and her hair a light auburn, but her eyes are dark. She is remarkably handsome and graceful in her figure, but not above the middle height. Her manners are lively and agreeable, and she is said to have a particularly fascinating smile.

It is stated that the civil marriage actually took place on Wednesday night; that the religious solemnization will be held on Saturday week next, and that Prince Napoleon Jerome, the Emperor's cousin, will be married at the same time to the daughter of the Prince of Wagram, grand-daughter of Marshal Berthier.

One would have supposed, as some complaints have been made regarding the laxity of morals at the Court, that the French people would have been well content to see the Emperor united to a young, beautiful, and accomplished woman, capable of presiding with grace over the festivities of the Court. But all the accounts which have hitherto reached us agree in stating that this marriage has produced an unfavourable effect upon the public mind. If the Emperor had chosen a French woman, the daughter of some distinguished subject, the female portion of his subjects might have forgiven him; but a marriage with a foreigner, who is not of a princely house, is an act which wounds the *amour propre* of the nation in every possible way. Louis Napoleon's enemies, of course, appeal to this marriage as a proof of his want of influence abroad, which renders him unable to obtain a Princess of even a fifth or sixth-rate house. Yet, as the moral character of Mdle. Montijo is excellent, and her beauty is said to be such as to excuse a great deal in a man of less elevated position than the Emperor, we think it extremely probable that any dissatisfaction will subside, and that the Parisians will discover that the Empress looks enchanting in her Imperial robes.

Every description of security on the Paris Bourse has continued to decline in value since our last. After making every allowance for the reaction consequent upon excessive speculations, the fall which has taken place is inexplicable, except upon the theory that under the apprehension of coming changes in France there is a general disposition to dispose of all French securities, and transmit the money to other countries for safer investment. The Budget of 1854, which has just been presented to the Senate, exhibits a deficit of 52,000,000 francs, and an augmentation in the estimates of expenditure, as compared with 1853, of 57,000,000. The greatest augmentation is in the Public Works. The War estimates exhibit a reduction of 9,000,000 fr. There is an item in the new estimates of 2,262,000 fr. for "artillery and engineering works for the defence of the sea-coasts, both in France and Algeria." Every year the actual expenditure greatly exceeds the income, and so long as this is the case France is on the high road to bankruptcy.

Meanwhile incessant activity prevails in the dockyards of France. A few days ago a scheme was announced by which the strength of the steam marine of France will be greatly augmented. It is stated that twenty ships of the line are building in the French dockyards, the greater number of which are to be fitted with screws, and eleven frigates. There are also fifteen other vessels of different classes building, which are to be all propelled with screws. It is argued that either Louis Napoleon has some distinct purpose in view in creating this enormous fleet of screw line-of-battle ships and frigates, or that he is preparing himself for the day when a war policy may be a condition of existence for the Empire. The rapid and continuous fall in the French *rentes* would seem to denote some anticipated danger to the peace of Europe, for a mere excess of expenditure over income in any one year would not be sufficient to account for the panic. It is somewhat significant that the *Moniteur* a few days ago, published an article against the English press, containing quotations from the most violent invectives which have recently been directed against Louis Napoleon by the London journals. A professed quotation from the *Times*, describing in the most severe terms the *régime* of Louis Napoleon, that journal declares to be a forgery. The impression prevails in Paris that the Emperor's object is to create an anti-English feeling among the population. The Bank of France has borrowed money in London on every description of foreign security—a measure which has been met by the Bank of England raising the rate of discount twice in the course of eight days. How Louis Napoleon will confront a commercial crisis remains to be seen.

M. Fould, who complained that he was not so well paid as some of the other great functionaries, many of whom have from 200,000 francs to 300,000 francs of annual income, has had an addition made to his salary of 50,000 francs.

The Bourse of Wednesday was the most disastrous that has been experienced by the speculators for a rise since the *coup d'état* of December. The Three per Cents opened at 78f. 50c. and closed at 75f. 90c. for the end of the month, being a fall of 1f. 85c., or nearly 2 per cent, as compared with the closing price of the previous day. Railway shares fell nearly 15 per cent in value. The expedients resorted to in order to avert the fall, if adopted for an individual, would, it is said, indicate an approach to bankruptcy.

#### SPAIN.

The Government are still pursuing that relentless system of persecution against the press, which, it had been hoped, had been mitigated by the recent modification of the Press laws. Thus, the *Diario Español*, the *Nacion*, the *Clamor Público*, and the *Epoca* of Madrid, of the 9th, were again seized by the police for containing, as was said, articles of great violence. General Narvaez had addressed a long petition to the Queen, dated Bayonne, imploring her Majesty to relieve him from the humiliating position in which he has been placed by what he calls flagrant injustice.

#### GERMANY.

Austria is arming in the direction of the East. Important reinforcements have been lately sent to Southern Croatia and Dalmatia, and numerous troops of the line have been stationed in the so-called "military frontiers."



The Austrian journals declaim against the Turkish expedition to Montenegro and the employment of Omar Pacha, who is termed the "irreconcilable enemy" of the empire—the ground of Austrian indignation against the Turkish General being that he foiled all the intrigues of Austria and of Austrian agents in Bosnia. The Austrian journals openly accuse "perfidious Albion" of spiriting on the Moslems to the attack of Montenegro.

We hear from Vienna of the death of the Archduke Reynier, ancient Viceroy of Lombardy.

The First Chamber of Prussia has definitively voted the bill modifying the constitution; that is to say, declaring that the Parliament shall assemble only every two years, and that the members be elected for six years. The bill will, for certainty, meet with much opposition in the Second Chamber.

Baron Prokesh von Osten has been nominated to the Presidentship of the Germanic Diet.

#### ITALY.

The intelligence from Tuscany of the death of M. Francesco Madiati is unfounded. The Madiatis are still immured, notwithstanding the exertions made by Prussian and British influence to obtain their release, and the promises of the Government of Tuscany that their imprisonment should be of very short duration.

#### TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

We hear from Trieste of the arrival at that port of the Vice-President of the Senate of Montenegro, Georges Petrovitch Niegusch, cousin of the reigning Prince. He was on his road to Vienna and St. Petersburg, on a special mission—no doubt, to solicit aid for the Montenegrins against the Turks.

General Baron Kellner, Adjutant of the Emperor of Austria, and General Mamula, Governor of Dalmatia, had arrived at Cattaro, an Austrian port at the foot of the Montenegrin territory. Although so near the sea that a stone might almost be thrown into it from the mountains overhanging Cattaro, the Montenegrins have no port; nor does their territory in any part come down to the shore; and they are dependent on the Austrians for permission to pass all goods intended for exportation, or received from abroad by the Adriatic.

Different Austrian battalions in Italy have received orders to march to Dalmatia to strengthen the Austrian army there. Omar Pacha, (the Turkish general) arrived at Scutari on the 7th of January, at the head of a large body of troops, and proposed commencing the campaign at once, without awaiting the spring. The Montenegrins appear resolved on a determined resistance. Prince Danilo had gone to Grahovo to concert common measures of defence with the Voivode of Wojatich, an independent Prince, who has declared himself for the Montenegrins.

Abd-el-Kader, accompanied by his suite, had arrived at Syra on the 31st ult. Free admission to the Dardanelles was immediately granted by the Sultan, and the Emir was admitted to an audience.

The Bosniaks, wishing to give a proof of their devotion to the Sultan, have offered to send 18,000 men against Montenegro. The Pacha has forbidden the Turks to speak of the affairs of Montenegro under pain of death.

The Russian Synod had decided to send the Montenegrins some valuable church services and ornaments, in proof of their sympathy.

#### DENMARK.

The Ministry of M. Bluhme-Ischering having been defeated in the diet—the Lower House has been dissolved. The members gave nine cheers for the King and then separated. An appeal to the people will show whether the Danish Minister will be more successful than Lord Derby.

The Danish Government has laid before the Upper House a bill for extending Free-trade to Iceland.

#### UNITED STATES.

By the *Canada* we have advices from Halifax to the 7th inst. The defeat of the Derby Ministry produced a great sensation. The fishery question was said to be settled; and the treaty giving reciprocal trade between the United States and the provinces of Canada, was drawn up, and had been approved by the Ministers both of the United States and Great Britain. It only awaited the sanction of the British Government to make it complete. The steamer for New York was detained in the Mersey for twenty-four hours, and did not sail from Liverpool until Sunday morning last. The delay was ordered by the Admiralty, at the instance of Lord J. Russell, and was occasioned by the wish to send out despatches enabling the British Minister at Washington to ratify the treaty before the termination of Mr. Fillmore's presidency. It is said that not only the North American fisheries, but the question of reciprocity and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, have engaged the attention of the negotiators.

The vessels reported as being on their way from California had arrived at New York, with gold dust to the value of 3,000,000 dollars.

The *Atlantic* arrived on Thursday, bringing intelligence from New York, four days later than that previously come to hand.

The correspondence on the tripartite treaty appears in the papers, from which it appears that the United States Government will not permit Spain to transfer Cuba to any foreign power, nor will it enter into any terms with either England or France as to its own future relation with that island, but pledges itself at the same time to respect the Spanish sovereignty.

General Pierce, the newly-elected President, had met with a sad bereavement. He, his wife, and son (a youth of eleven years of age), were travelling on the Boston and Maine Railway, when the carriage in which they were sitting was precipitated down an embankment. The parents escaped, but the lad was dashed to pieces.

We also learn that an explosion of a steam-vessel boiler, and the collapsing of a flue on board another steamer, had been attended with the loss of thirteen or fourteen lives.

#### THE BURMESE WAR.

Intelligence has arrived of the re-capture of Pegu, on the 21st of November. After his inexplicable delays, the English commander, it now seems, did at last move up the river from Rangoon, and by the 21st of December contrived, with a considerable force, to reach Pegu. General Godwin had with him infantry, sappers, miners, and artillery, numbering 1090 men under arms, to say nothing of the crews of the steamers. Pegu was no sooner reached than mastered. Soldiers were "landed on the river bank during the night, and, after a sharp fire from the stockade, carried the place at the point of the bayonet. The Burmese resisted well so long as the wooden barrier existed between them and the invaders, but bolted the instant the head of the column showed inside." The loss in killed was five, and in wounded thirty-four; and this comparatively small loss, says a writer from India, is said to have arisen from men being unwisely "landed close under the guns of the stockade." Some of the enemy, says the same informant, "fled to Toongho, from whence they would require to be frightened—beaten away does not apply to such warfare." All the evidence afforded from Burmah seems to tell in precisely the same direction. "Had the city been retained when it was captured some months before, as it ought to have been," the lives lost on the present occasion might have been spared; and we might have been spared, too, the cost of sickness and treasure paid as the price of the delays in the snail-like warfare on the Irrawaddy. No sooner was this grand engagement over than General Godwin sailed down the stream again to Rangoon, only leaving four hundred sepoy to hold his prize.

It is now stated that an advance upon Ava is not only not contemplated, but even forbidden; that the war, in the ordinary sense of the term—that is to say, the operations of the British army against the Burmese army—is to be discontinued; that a tract of territory south of a line drawn from Prom to the northern extremity of our Tenasserim provinces is to be seized and annexed; and that beyond expelling the enemy from the country so occupied we are to have no further concern with them. Intelligence (distinctly ascertained) has been received by way of Arracan that the Burmese are erecting strong stockades on their own side of the Aeng Pass, for which the abundance of teak in the neighbouring forests affords them every facility. Troops have accordingly been assembled on the British side of the mountain, which will effectually prevent the descent of the enemy into the province.

#### WAR BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND ENTRE RIOS.

War is once more the chief feature in our intelligence from the Argentine Confederation. Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios are the contending parties; the latter province being governed by General Urquiza, who, notwithstanding the revolutionary movement of Buenos Ayres of Sept. 11th, still aspires to direct the affairs of the general republic. General Juan Madariaga left Buenos Ayres Nov. 11th, with an expedition composed of 1400 men, cavalry and infantry; and, on the 15th, General Hornos disembarked in the port of Don Basilio, in Entre Rios, and immediately threw himself into the province. According to his first despatch, everything was going on favourably, but he admits that part of his forces had sustained a defeat. Letters from the province of Entre Rios, published at Monte Video, state that the Buenos Ayres generals, far from meeting with the success and encouragement of which their despatches boast, have rushed upon certain ruin; that the only fact in their communications is the route of Madariaga, that Hornos was retreating, that the whole province was flying to arms on behalf of its chief, and that 4000 men had joined Urquiza's flag within four days.

The quarterly meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at the Thatched House Tavern; Admiral Pell in the chair. The statement of accounts showed that the total income of the society has amounted to £653 13s., and the outlay to £484 11s. 1d., leaving a balance of £169 2s. 7d.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### JOHN HAMILTON DALRYMPLE, EIGHTH EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

Thus venerable and much esteemed nobleman, one of the greatest and most influential landed proprietors in Scotland, died on the 10th instant, at his seat, Oxenford Castle, county of Edinburgh, in the 82nd year of his age. His Lordship was eldest son of Sir John Dalrymple, 4th Bart., of Cousland, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, by Elizabeth his wife, only child of Thomas Hamilton Macgill, Esq., and heir and representative of the Viscounts Oxenford. He inherited the Earldom of Stair in 1840, at the decease of his kinsman, John William Henry, seventh Earl. The House of Dalrymple, of which the deceased Peer was the chief, has long acted a prominent part in public affairs. The first Viscount Stair, James Dalrymple, was an eminent lawyer, appointed by Cromwell a Lord of Session, and raised to the Presidency of the Court by Charles II. His son John, 1st Earl, the well-known Secretary of State, obtained unenviable notoriety by the part he took in the massacre of Glencoe. John, the 2nd Earl, this nobleman's eldest son, was the famous military commander so distinguished under Marlborough, and in the subsequent wars with France. He attained eventually to the rank of Field Marshal, and filled, at one time, with high honour and credit, the important office of Ambassador-Extraordinary to Louis XV.

The nobleman whose death we record, entered the army in 1790, went to Flanders in 1794, and served until the return of the troops in 1795. In the October of the latter year, he accompanied the expedition to Hanover; and, in 1807, was present at the siege of Copenhagen. He became a General in 1838; and obtained, in 1843, the Colonelcy of the 46th Foot. After quitting active connexion with the army, he busied himself in politics, and espoused the Liberal cause at a time when its friends were few. At several elections he contested Mid Lothian, but always unsuccessfully, until the Reform Bill passed, when he became its first freely-chosen representative. His advocacy of reform had always been consistent and energetic, and was, perhaps, the most influential in North Britain. "In the decease of this nobleman," says our contemporary, the *Scotsman*, "we feel that we have lost one more of that fine old race of Liberal politicians, who, hardened and strengthened in adversity, carried into better times qualities of firmness and earnestness with which some of their successors, whose political nursing has been more tender, may possibly be somewhat less nobly endowed."

Lord Stair married first, 23rd June, 1795, Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Augustus Johnson, who lately died, 16th October, 1823; and secondly, 8th June, 1825, Lady Adamina Duncan, fourth daughter of Adam, first Viscount Duncan, the hero of Camperdown; but had no issue by either wife. His Lordship's only brother, North Dalrymple, Esq., of Fordel and Cleland, succeeds to the family honours and estates, and is now ninth Earl of Stair. He has been twice married, and has several children; the eldest son, John Dalrymple, Viscount Dalrymple, is M.P. for Wigtonshire.

##### WALTER SCOTT LOCKHART-SCOTT, ESQ., OF ABBOTSFORD.

The line of Sir Walter Scott's descendants is well nigh extinct. When the great novelist died, he left two sons, and a grandson to perpetuate the lineage of his house, long the first object of his pride and ambition. But within the short space of twenty years, sons and grandson have all died issueless, and there remains but one grandchild, now alive, Mrs. Hope, Mr. Lockhart's only daughter, the wife of James Robert Hope, Esq., D.C.L., the eminent Queen's Counsel.

Mr. Lockhart Scott, who died unmarried on the 10th instant, at the early age of twenty-seven, was last surviving son of John Gibson Lockhart, Esq., by Charlotte Sophia, his wife, the elder daughter and the favourite companion of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. His elder brother's memory is preserved in the writings of Sir Walter, under the playful sobriquet of "Hugh Littlejohn." He died in early youth.

##### LADY AUGUSTA BARING.

Her Ladyship, whose death took place at Vevey, in Switzerland, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, was the sixth daughter of Robert, late Earl of Cardigan, and sister of the present Earl, as well as of the late Countess Howe, and the present Countesses of Chichester and Lucan. She was born 26th January, 1808; and married, 31st June, 1827, Henry Bingham Baring, Esq., M.P.

##### MRS. WATSON TAYLOR, OF ERLESTOKE-PARK, WILTS.

This lady, who became, about six-and-thirty years ago—by the death of her only brother, Sir Simon R. B. Taylor, Bart., of Jamaica—one of the wealthiest heiresses in England, died on the 8th inst., at 5, Upper Eccleston-street, aged seventy-one. She was the eldest daughter of Sir John Taylor, Bart., F.R.S., of Lissin-hall, in the island of Jamaica, by Elizabeth Gooden, his wife, daughter and heir of Philip Houghton, Esq. In 1820, the executors of her uncle, the late Simon Taylor, Esq., bought the manor and estate of Erlestoke, with those of Edington and Coulston, for £250,000. They were settled upon Mrs. Watson Taylor, as sole heiress; the whole, with other landed property, being entailed on her heirs male and female in succession by her husband, George Watson Taylor, Esq., M.P. By the taste and lavish expenditure of the late Mr. Watson Taylor, Erlestoke-park, was rendered one of the most sumptuous private residences in the empire; but, in the course of time, the depreciation of West India property and other causes led to a public sale of the splendid collection of pictures and the other contents of the mansion, which has of late years been held on a yearly lease by Lord Broughton. The present inheritor of the extensive estates of the Taylors is Mrs. Watson Taylor's eldest son, Simon Watson Taylor, Esq., who is married to Lady Hannah Charlotte Hay, second daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the Marchioness of Dalhousie and of the present Duchess of Wellington.

##### COLONEL DOMINICK BROWNE.

The death of this venerable and respected gentleman occurred suddenly, at Boulogne, on the 3rd inst. The deceased, Colonel Dominick Browne, was the only son of James Browne, Esq., of Browne-hall, in the county of Mayo (uncle to Dominick, Baron Oranmore and Browne), and was born on the 3rd October, 1778. Early in life, Colonel Dominick Browne entered the army, and served for many years in the 14th Light Dragoons. On his retirement from that corps he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Mayo Regiment of Militia, which appointment he held until his death. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of Mayo, and served as High Sheriff of that county, in 1821. He married, the 26th July, 1803, Augusta Louisa, youngest daughter of the Honourable Colonel Arthur Browne, second son of John, first Earl of Altamont, grandfather of the present Marquis of Sligo, by whom (who died 11th August, 1850) he leaves six sons and three daughters. Of these, the eldest son, Arthur Browne, succeeds to the old family estates; the fifth son, Major Henry Browne, has distinguished himself in the service of Hungary during the late war in that country.

##### NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, ESQ., LATE M.P. FOR THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

The death of this gentleman occurred on the 5th inst. He was born in 1815, the eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Alexander, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples; his grandfather was the Right Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Alexander, Lord Bishop of Meath, nephew of the first Earl of Caledon.

Mr. Alexander was first returned for Antrim in 1841, at the vacancy caused by the elevation of General O'Neill to the peerage, and he continued to represent that constituency until 1852. He married, April 7th, 1842, Florida, second daughter of Richard Boyle Bagley, Esq., and granddaughter of the second Lord Castlemaine, by whom he leaves issue.

##### ROBERT FORREST.

ROBERT FORREST, an excellent Scottish sculptor, was self-taught in his art. He was bred as a stonemason in the quarries of Clydesdale. The first public effort of his genius was the "Wallace wight," which occupies a niche in the steeple of Lanark parish church, and was erected in 1817. Forrest was subsequently employed to cut the colossal figure of the first Viscount Melville, which surmounts the pillar in St. Andrew-square, and he did also the well-known statue of John Knox, in the Necropolis, Glasgow. One of his most admired productions is the statue raised in 1843 to the late Mr. Raith, of Haddington. In 1832 Mr. Forrest opened a public exhibition of his statuary, in a gallery, on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh. It

commenced with the display of four equestrian works. This undertaking was under the patronage of the Royal Association of Contributors to the National Monuments. The exhibition succeeded and flourished. In progress of time the gallery extended the number of its sculptures to about thirty groups, and took permanent rank as one of the most popular sights in Edinburgh. Mr. Forrest's genius was of a bold and lofty style; the samples of his skill, particularly those taken from the human figure, display remarkable boldness of attitude, great accuracy of proportion, and minute attention to detail. His *chefs-d'œuvre* bear proof, in a high degree, of striking originality and masterly execution. To the serious loss of art in Scotland and elsewhere, and to the deep grief of all who knew him, that able sculptor died on the 30th ult.; he was, at the time, in his sixty-third year. Robert Forrest, during his talented career, earned reputation and profit; but the retiring modesty of his disposition in some measure impeded the full justice due to his claims upon the public.

**WILLS.**—The will of the late Earl Somers, who died in October last, has been proved, the acting executors being the present Earl (heretofore Viscount Eastnor), the son; and the testator's brother, the Hon. and Rev. James Somers. To the Countess Dowager a power is reserved, who is well provided for by the will, as well as by marriage settlement. The three daughters also have a large interest arising from property under the will of their maternal grandfather, the late Earl of Hardwicke. Liberal annuities and legacies are left to servants; the residue and real estate is left to the present Earl Somers, the only son. The personality is valued at £60,000.—The late Earl of Newburgh (a Roman Catholic) has, by his will, left nearly the whole of his personal estate to Stoneyhurst College. The will is in dispute in the Prerogative Court; and, should it be declared a valid one by that court, the question as to the legality of the bequest under the Mortmain Act will have to be determined in another Court.

#### SANDOWN CASTLE.

ALTHOUGH the construction of this maritime fortress dates but from the sixteenth century, and is but an indifferent specimen of castle building, except for purposes of defence, Sandown is attached to a jurisdiction of much higher antiquity, being under the command of a Captain and Lieutenant, who are subordinate to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

By way of strengthening the natural defence of the coast, Henry VIII. built along it a line of castles at Deal, Walmer, and other points, of which Sandown is one. There were formerly two mounds of earth, called Great and Little Bulwark, between Deal and Walmer Castles, and another between Deal and Sandown; each having embrasures for cannon, and forming a line of batteries along that part of the coast which is still supplied with deep water, and remains of these defences exist.

On the sea-shore, about half a mile northward from Deal, is Sandown Castle; which derives its name from the sand downs that extend along this coast from Peperness to Deal, a distance of somewhat more than four miles; their general breadth being about a quarter of a mile.

The motive which induced Henry to erect this line of fortresses is thus quaintly narrated by Lambard, in his "Perambulation of Kent":—"Having shaken off the intolerable yoke of the Popish tyranny, and espousing that the Emperor was offended for the divorce of Queen Katharine, his wife; and that the French King had coupled the dauphine, his sonne, to the Pope's niece, and married his daughter to the King of Scots, so that he might more justly suspect them all, than safely trust any one, Henry determined, by the aide of God, to stand upon his owne garde, and defence; and therefore, without sparing any cost, he builded castles, platforms, and blocke-houses, in all needefull places of the realme; and amongst the other, fearing lest the ease and advantage of descending on land in this part should give occasion and hardness to the enemies to invade him, he erected, neare together, three fortifications, whiche might at all times keepe and beate the landing-place; that is to say, Sandowne, Deal, and Walmer."

Sandown consists of an immense round tower in the centre, connected with four lunettes, or semicircular outworks; the whole being surrounded by a deep fosse, and having additional defences and batteries towards the sea. The entrance is by a drawbridge and gate on the land side the upper part of the central tower contains a spacious cistern for water; below is a large vaulted apartment, bomb-proof, for the garrison. Some substantial repairs and alterations were made during our last war with France; and between this castle and Sandwich Haven two additional forts were constructed for the more complete security of this part of the coast.

The Castle of Sandown has been used as a prison-house. Here, during the civil wars, the celebrated Colonel John Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle, and member of the Long Parliament, was confined for eleven months, and died here, Sept. 11, 1664, "the same day of the month and the same day of the week that the wicked soldiers fetched him out of his own rest and quiet condition at home, eleven months before; this being the Lord's-day, about seven o'clock at night, the 11th day of September, 1664, that being the same day and hour as the 11th day of October, 1663." Colonel Hutchinson had been removed here from the Tower of London, whither he had been committed on suspicion of treasonable practices. At Sandown they show a sedan, in which he was brought in to the fortress; the chair in which he customarily sat is also preserved here; and a portrait of the staunch Parliamentarian hangs in one of the apartments of the Castle.

#### MONTENEGRO; ITS VLADIKA AND PEOPLE.

THE military operations directed against the little state of Montenegro by the Turks have invested this obscure and rugged tract of country with a sudden interest in the eyes of all European politicians. A knowledge of the character and habits of the people, and of the nature of the country which they have to defend, is essential to the formation of a just judgment upon the probable duration of the war. The subjugation of Montenegro by Turkey does not seem likely to be effected by the Porte without the expenditure of much blood and treasure. There is also a strong probability of Russian interference, for Montenegro has for some time been considered as under the protection of Russia. The Czar has for some years past defrayed more than half the Government expenses of the little state, and intimate relations have in consequence existed between St. Petersburg and Montenegro. When the late Vladika of Montenegro died, in 1830, a *locum tenens* was sent from Russia to govern the country until the consecration of the new Vladika, which took place at St. Petersburg in 1833. The Montenegrins have in many wars vindicated and sustained their independence against the arms of Turkey, and it is not probable that the Czar will suffer a section of the Greek church, which looks up to him as its head, to fall under Moslem sway without interposing his powerful mediation in their behalf.

Montenegro is situated between 42 deg. 10 min. and 42 deg. 56 min. north latitude, and 20 deg. 22 min. east longitude, including Kutska, the most easterly district, which has recently separated itself from Montenegro. The country is bounded on the west by Cattaro, on the north by the Turkish province of Herzegovina, and part of Bosnia, and on the east and south by Albania. Its extent is said to be eighty or ninety geographical square leagues. The population is estimated at about 100,000 souls, the number of fighting men being estimated at 20,000. Montenegro contains few or no towns. The total number of villages is between 200 and 300, the largest of which does not contain a population of more than 1200. None of them are walled, and in the more secluded parts of the country they are of the rudest construction. Not more than fifteen or twenty villages are on the banks of rivers, for valleys are rare in the country. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, in some parts resembling a sea of immense waves turned into stone. Trees and bushes grow amidst the crags, and afford shelter for the inhabitants against an invading foe. In the rugged districts of Cervo the fissures in the rocks are like those of a glacier, which no horse could pass over without breaking its legs. The mountains are limestone, as in Dalmatia; but in no part of that country do they appear to be tossed about as in Montenegro, where a circuitous track barely indicated by some large loose stones, called a road, enables a man on foot with difficulty to pass from one crest to another.

This is not a country for the operations of cavalry or artillery, and much of the advantage which a disciplined army offers over an irregular force is lost when the broken nature of the country offers such facilities for guerrilla warfare.

The Montenegrins are a people of undoubted and desperate bravery. Their independence, and their constant wars and repeated victories over the Turks, sufficiently establish their courage. Never, it is said, did the Turks make an inroad upon Montenegro, whether in large or small numbers, without paying dearly for the injuries they inflicted. The border feuds and forays of English and Scotch history are outdone in hatred and ferocity by the outrages inflicted upon each other by the Montenegrins and their Turkish neighbours. Such is the savage warfare of this people, that the heads of the slain are exposed as trophies, and medals are given for those who have taken a stated number. The arms of the Montenegrins consist of guns, pistols, and yatagans, to which the Vladika has lately added some rifles and a few cannon. Their guns are very long, and carry to a great distance: their locks are flint and steel. They are very good marksmen; and their unerring shot is quickly followed by the use of the yatagan, when they can close with their enemy. Their mode of fighting is generally from behind rocks, when their foes are numerous; and the nature of their country enables them to adopt this mode of warfare with great advantage. The Turks have more than once overrun Montenegro with





CINQUE PORTS: SANDOWN CASTLE, KENT.

large armies, ravaged the valleys, and burnt the villages and crops; but the mountain fastnesses have always been intact, and the invader has paid dearly for his advance in the losses that accompanied his retreat.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson says that their hatred of the Turks is excessive; that they detest and execrate them; and the brilliant victories they have obtained over their Moslem opponents excite the Montenegrins, that the mere supply of bread, powder, and ball, with the countenance of European powers, would enable them to overrun the greater part of Herzegovina and Albania. The injuries which they have received from the Turks, and the habits they have acquired by pillaging them, have bred the most savage sentiments between the nations, which have been kept alive by the barbarous custom adopted by both parties of cutting off the heads of the wounded and the dead. Hatred of the Turk is paramount with the Montenegrin to all ordinary considerations of honour or humanity. Both men and women are very robust, and are known to carry 175 pounds weight over the steepest and most rugged rocks. All appear muscular, strong and hardy. In stature they are much above the middle height; some are very tall, and they are well proportioned.

The Government of Montenegro is primitive and peculiar. It may be called Republican, all affairs relating to the public good being settled in the General Assembly. Every village or department has the right of electing its own chiefs. By the theory of the Constitution, the ruler of Montenegro ought to be appointed to his office by the popular voice, and the General Diet has the right of his election. But the supreme power has long been confined to one family, so that the elective principle, in the appointment of the chief magistrate, has not for many years been really carried out. The Vladika (which signifies Prince, or Ruler) also united in his person all the temporal as well as the spiritual power. He is not only high-priest, judge, legislator, and civil governor, but has also the command-in-chief of the army. The Vladika of Montenegro is, in fact, the only remaining instance of the military bishops who played so distinguished a part in the wars of the middle-ages. The present Vladika was originally intended for the military profession, and no man can point a cannon or a rifle with more precision than he can. It is said that he can hit with a rifle a lemon thrown into the air—a singular accomplishment for a Bishop, but one which not unnaturally adds to the confidence he enjoys among his troops. The office is hereditary in the house of Petrovich; but as every Vladika is consecrated Bishop, and cannot marry, the succession always falls to a nephew, or some other member of the family. The present Vladika succeeded his uncle, who died when he was about fifteen years of age. When Sir Gardner Wilkinson visited Montenegro six or seven years ago, the Vladika was about thirty years of age. He says:—



THE VLADIKA OF MONTENEGRO.

His majestic height, of about six feet eight inches, may well command the respect of a primitive and warlike race. He is also handsome and well proportioned to his height. He has a small beard, and his long dark hair flows over the back of his neck, his head being covered with a red Fez cap. His eyebrow is arched; and the expression of his countenance is mild and amiable.

His general costume is military, like that of the country, though richer and covered with a scarlet pelisse, bordered with fur. He wears the full short blue trousers of the Montenegrins, with white stockings and black shoes; and two rather singular additions to his dress are a black silk cravat and black kid gloves.

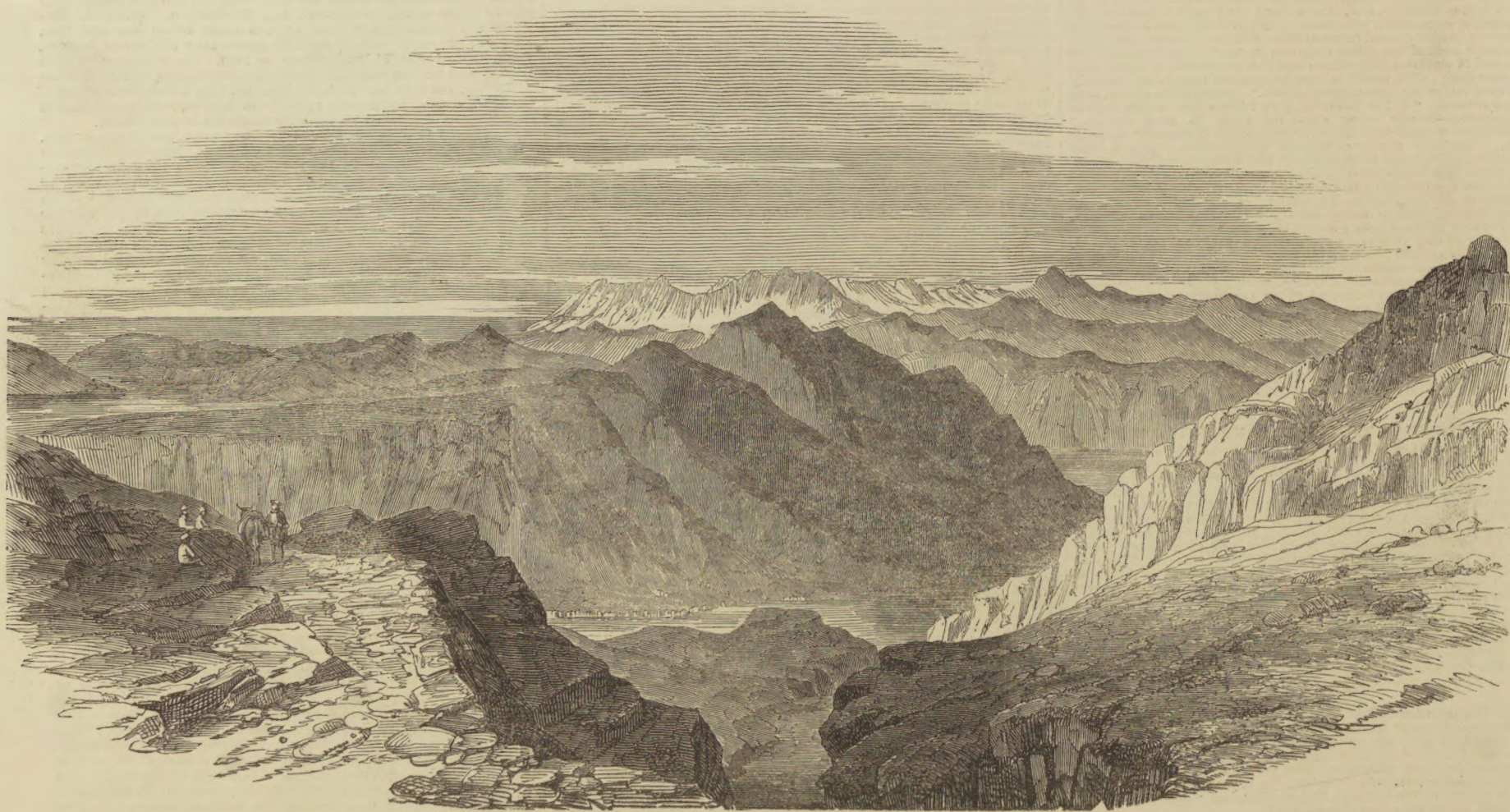
His pontifical robes are very different; but these he seldom wears. They consist of a long robe open in front, over another of the same length, girded by a sash round the waist; and his head is covered with the black round upright cap, usually worn by Greek priests; from which a black veil falls over his shoulders.

The Vladika, in his interview with Sir Gardner Wilkinson, appeared particularly desirous that the English should feel an interest in the welfare of his country, which, from the vicinity of Corfu, and from the fact of the Montenegrins having co-operated with us in our attacks against the French in the Bocche di Cattaro, he thinks has some claims on our friendly notice. England, however, can have but little sympathy for a people whose mode of warfare is so little consistent with the customs of civilised nations.

At Tzetinie, the residence of the Vladika, a village consisting of nineteen or twenty houses, Sir G. Wilkinson counted, upon a tower, the heads of twenty Turks, fixed upon stakes round the parapet, the trophies of Montenegrin victory. Below, scattered upon the rock, were the fragments of other skulls, which had fallen to pieces by time—"a strange spectacle in a Christian country, in Europe, and in the immediate vicinity of a convent and a Bishop's palace."

To the credit of the Vladika, it must be stated that he has done all in his power to prevent the marauding expeditions into Turkey which have now brought the armies of the Sultan upon the Montenegrins. The Turks have frequently marched through the valleys and destroyed the villages, but the people have been still unconquered, and it will take a long time to subdue their mountain fastnesses.

We are indebted for the materials of this sketch and the accompanying illustrations to Sir Gardner Wilkinson's "Dalmatia and Montenegro," published by Mr. Murray—a work which, besides giving the latest account of this singular people, contains a summary of their history, and of their wars with the Turks. The work is beautifully embellished with views of the mountain scenery of Montenegro, and cannot fail to be perused with interest at the present crisis in the history of this unconquered corner of the old kingdom of Servia.



PASS TO MONTENEGRO, ABOVE CATTARO.





THE ITALIAN BOULEVARDS, PARIS.—SKETCHED ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

## THE ITALIAN BOULEVARDS, PARIS.

THE extraordinary mildness of the present season, especially in France, has been incidentally noticed in the letters of our Paris Correspondent in the last fortnight. This skiey influence has kept up the excitement of the festal season; and the Boulevards and Champs Elysées have boasted of their lines of promenaders and groups of *flâneurs*—the whole scene partaking of the gaiety of late spring or summer.

Another Correspondent writes, date Jan. 4:—"The last two or three days have been particularly favourable to the trading carried on in the temporary fabrics that line the Boulevards. A bright sun and a clear if not entirely unclouded sky, with a breath of air, and just as much cold as indicates the presence of winter, have caused the thoroughfares to be crowded once more."

But our Artist's Scene is retrospective, carrying up back to the eve of the New Year, and showing us the Boulevards des Italiens, Paris, on New Year's Eve, or rather early morning on the *premier jour de l'an*, with the *marchands ambulants*, who, at the end of the year erect their stalls on the Boulevards, for the sale of those small articles of multitudinous variety, which are presented as New-Year's gifts to children, and also to "children of a larger growth." The scene itself is very peculiar and interesting, the Boulevards showing their architectural features by the gas-lamps; and ere the grey dawn has yet brought out their most salient characteristics; the stalls in varied forms, and closed, or partially so, according to the goods sold there, or the wealth of their occupants, some of whom are busied getting their arrangements ready for the coming day, and others wrapped up against the eager air, keeping watch and ward. The *chiffonniers*, prowling along with their hooks and lanterns, are to a

stranger not the least singular part of the scene, whilst the *gardiens de ville*, with military air and measured tread, see that "all's well."

## THE BURMESE WAR.

THE accompanying Scene, sketched from the seat of the war in Burmah, shows a Watering-party in the Bassein Creek, near Rangoon, formerly the most commercial port of the Burman Empire. The watering-party consisted of one company of her Majesty's 51st Regiment, who were sent, under the charge of Captain Anderson, to protect, from any attack of the Burmese, the sailors while getting water for the use of the Hon. East India Company's steamer *Ferooz*, from a small tank near the shore; this being the first time that any of the Madras troops landed.



INCIDENTS OF THE BURMESE WAR.—A WATERING PARTY AT THE BASSEIN CREEK.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 23rd.—Septuagesima Sunday. Duke of Kent d., 1820.  
 MONDAY, 24th.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.  
 TUESDAY, 25th.—Conversion of St. Paul. Robert Burns born, 1759.  
 WEDNESDAY, 26th.—Brazil discovered, 1496. Jenner died, 1823.  
 THURSDAY, 27th.—Mozart born, 1756.  
 FRIDAY, 28th.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.  
 SATURDAY, 29th.—George III. died, 1820. Reformed Parliament met, 1833.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 45	1 10	1 30	1 55	2 14	2 35	2 53
3 13	3 30	3 48	4 05	4 20	4 34	4 46
5 5	5 20	5 35	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 18

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES, from the Commencement (May 14th, 1842) to December 31st, 1852, consisting of TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES, may now be had through all Booksellers and News-agents.—Price of the Complete Set, bound in strong paper, for exportation, £14 10s.; bound in cloth, elegantly gilt, £19 10s. Any single Volume can be had separately. Price of Volume I., cloth, 21s.; II. to XVII., 18s. each; XVIII., 21s.; XIX., 25s.; XX., 18s.; XXI., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. per Volume less. The price of a single Back Number, a month after the date of publication, is 1s. Covers for Binding the Volumes, 2s. 6d. Reading Cases, 2s. Portfolios, 4s. A liberal discount to merchants and shippers.—Office, 108 Strand.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B., Antwerp.—The returns of the Board of Trade do not specify the value of the imports from the United States, but merely the quantities of individual articles. The total value of exports to the United States from this country for the year ended January 1, 1851, is stated at £14,891,961. In the following year they were £14,362,976. The returns up to January 5, 1853, will be published about the middle of next month. CHRISTIANUS is informed that he may get the information he wants by writing to Mr. Heraud, 2, Cloudestey-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington. A SUBSCRIBER SINCE 1843.—The promised Engraving of the Funeral Procession of the Duke of Wellington is in progress.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853.

It required but little political sagacity to foresee that the difficulties of Louis Napoleon would by no means be brought to a termination by his success in the great object of his ambition. It required tact, prudence, courage, and good fortune for such a man to change the temporary Presidentship of an unpopular Republic, into the hereditary dignity of Emperorship; but all these high qualities, admirably well as they may have been displayed, will need to be exerted in a far greater degree, together with many others equally essential—if he expect to secure his own happiness, and that of the country, which he has called himself to govern. Many as were his difficulties while merely President—they are all increased a hundred fold now that he is Emperor. Curiosity is sated—he has reached the goal; his foes and his friends know the best and the worst of him: his foes take the measure of his life, and weigh their chances against it; while his friends clamour for the reward of their exertions in his behalf, and for the most part reckon their services at values impossible to admit, and inconvenient, if not dangerous, to deny. And these are, perhaps, the least of the evils he has to confront. Individual foes may possibly be conciliated, and importunate friends may be put off with instalments; but nothing will satisfy the great bulk of the nation but the realisation of hopes which the ablest and most honest of men would find it difficult to fulfil. Finance, that prosaic monster, is greater than Emperors, and more insatiable than their ambition. A fair balance-sheet—the income equal to the expenditure—a well-fed and a well-employed multitude, these are the matters which no Cæsar, however haughty, can despise or neglect without the usual penalty—liability to civil strife and impending revolution.

Already these difficulties have commenced. A commercial crisis, staved off from day to day by incredible shifts, manœuvres, and sacrifices on the part of the Government, threatens to burst over the country. The public securities, kept factitiously at a high nominal price, are finding, like water, their natural level. Their downward tendency—without a panic, but simply from the collapse of the energies and the cunning that kept them at an unnatural rise—betokens the general sense of insecurity.

There has no doubt been some increase in the occupations of the people in Paris: builders and house-decorators have been largely employed, and trade has to some considerable extent enjoyed the advantage of the comparative but forced quietude of the political world during the last few months; but, with a system of taxation which is already oppressive, and in face of a deficit of two millions sterling, with an expenditure estimated to be greater this year than it was during the year that is past by nearly 60,000,000 francs, and with the chances of a bad harvest all over Europe, it is impossible not to fear that the first year of the French Empire will be an anxious, if not a dangerous one to France as well as to the Emperor. Upon the question of the Emperor's marriage it is as yet premature to express an opinion. The French themselves, who are more interested in the matter than the rest of Europe, do not seem to look upon it with much favour. The downward tendency of the Funds has, in the meantime, been aggravated by it.

The most important subject of public discussion this week is the arrival of the *Australian* and her brilliant cargo, and the authentic information that new gold-fields are almost daily discovered in our invaluable colony, richer even than those with the names and marvels of which the public is already familiar.

To be enabled to appreciate with tolerable correctness the effects of these new and almost incredible discoveries on the future condition of society, it is necessary to be acquainted with the laws which determine the value and the distribution of the metals, and affect the prices of all commodities. The most remarkable illustration of those laws is to be found in the effects which the discovery of America, and of the great quantities of gold and silver brought from thence, had upon the prices of goods in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is almost universally known, that in the sixteenth century, particularly towards the middle and latter parts of it, prices rose very considerably throughout Europe; that they continued to rise gradually till about the middle of the seventeenth century, and then continued nearly stationary till about the middle of the eighteenth century, when they again rose, and as the rule—though there was a long interval of exception just prior to the first French revolution—continued to rise till some years after the beginning of the present century. Since that period the tendency of prices has been to decline, and, in general, to decline rapidly. At the present time the precious metals seem likely to decline very much in value, and money prices to rise in proportion. These subjects—namely, the laws which determine the value of the precious metals and historical illustrations of changes in their value, mingled with controversial remarks on some opinions of several eminent political economists, occupy the principal part of a very interesting book just published by Mr. Stirling,\* and give

it a secondary title. We prefer, however, to call attention at the present time to a far more interesting question which the author discusses.

Beginning with 1846, the year before gold was discovered in California, Mr. Stirling computes, from various authorities, the whole annual supply of gold and silver for all the world, excluding the produce of China and Japan, at £12,362,677. Of which might be appropriated for other purposes than coin £4,840,000. And allowing for the wear and tear and loss of coin 1 per cent. on £340,000,000, in circulation, the sum required to replace it is £3,400,000. And there was left to be annually coined as money, and added to the general stock £4,122,677.

There is reason to believe, from actual returns, that somewhere between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 was the sum annually coined by all the great commercial nations of the world.

In 1848, an entirely new supply of from £800,000 to £1,000,000 was obtained from California; in 1849, about £4,000,000; in 1850, £12,000,000; in 1851, £17,000,000; and in 1852, about £20,000,000. In 1851, gold fields, richer even than those of California, were discovered in Australia, which have already yielded about £10,000,000, and are said to be capable of supplying £100,000,000 a year. Taking a moderate estimate, the new supply of the precious metals in 1852, £20,000,000 from California and £10,000,000 from Australia, will be £30,000,000 more than in 1846, or two-and-a-half times as much more; and the supply is at present more likely to be continually enlarged for some years than to decrease. Now as a much smaller increase to the supply had a great effect in raising prices after the discovery of America, the problem which deeply interests the whole society—the problem which Mr. Stirling undertakes partly to solve—is the effect which this very large increase of the precious metals, but particularly of gold, will have over future prices, and over the future fate of society. It is his deliberate conviction that great mercantile and social changes will ensue, and a greater disturbance in the existing relations of property than has been known for three centuries. The actual burden of the National Debt he supposes may be reduced two-thirds, but the great multitude of the fundholders are persons of the middle and lower ranks—"tens of thousands of feeble old men, aged mothers, unprotected sisters, widows, orphans, charitable and provident institutions, and those dependent on them, who would have to sustain the weight of which landowners, merchants, and manufacturers are relieved." "The nominal amount of the dividends will remain the same, but the value will be diminished;" "vital interests will be affected, families will be impoverished, and suffering will be felt in every joint and member of the body politic." The Government will have to pay threefold for all it consumes; the pay of all its servants will be raised threefold; there will be great additional taxation; and a long period of commotion may be expected, such as ensued between the accession of the first James and the restoration of Charles II. If landlords and manufacturers cheerfully submit to the exactions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "from all the classes with fixed money incomes we must be prepared for a long cry of suffering and distress." "Our paupers, too, being a class of annuitants, will join in the general cry." "The enhancement of prices" is thought "to have had as much to do with the introduction of Poor-laws, in the time of Elizabeth, as the abolition of the monasteries;" and we are taught to expect "a great fall in the real value of wages," and "a great augmentation of poor-rates." "The capitalist" is not, "ultimately, to be in a better situation." Such of the clergy as have incomes varying with the price of corn will not be affected by the change; but all the creditor classes, all the recipients of fixed incomes, will be sufferers. Apprehensions, too, are expressed for the stability of the Government. The possible preventive of all these evils, Mr. Stirling suggests, might be found in recurring to the silver standard, but he does not absolutely recommend it, "because a change of the standard embraces questions of justice and equity," and "political economy does not afford all the elements required for a solution" of the practical question of legislation.

These lugubrious predictions obviously rest on the mere numerical proportions between the gold and silver obtained from the mines and the money in use. Mr. Stirling does not take into consideration the great additional stimulus which the discoveries are giving to enterprise, and the great increase of wealth, diffused amongst all—compensating fundholders, landowners, and others, and lessening the number of paupers—which must be the consequence. To doubt that such a vast increase as is now taking place in the quantity of gold annually obtained, will have, from the influence of money over all transactions, corresponding effects over the welfare of society, would be absurd; but the greatest authorities differ as to what will be the nature and degree of those effects, and they certainly have not yet arisen in any alarming shape so as to warrant recommendations to change the natural standard of value. Two celebrated French writers, M. Léon Faucher, in a pamphlet translated by the Governor of the Bank of England, "On the Production of the Precious Metals," and M. Michel Chevalier, in a pamphlet translated by D. Forbes Campbell, Esq., "Remarks on the Productions of the Precious Metals," take directly opposite views. M. Faucher thinks the addition "cannot produce a deep or a durable impression on the almost incalculable mass of wealth already existing in the world." M. Chevalier agrees with Mr. Stirling, and affirms that "the supplies of gold now pouring into Europe must at an early period occasion an immense rise in the price of all commodities." Other great authorities are equally at variance. They differ not only as to the effects of the gold on future prices, but as to the effects on the quantity of disposable capital, on the rate of interest, on increasing enterprise, and as to the effect almost on every branch of society. It is, therefore, quite premature to suggest any kind of legislation with reference to effects which are yet unknown, and are not even correctly conjectured. As a general rule, we may say that as the discovery and the getting of the gold have not sprung from legislation, it should in no degree try to forestall or direct their effects, but watch them, and adapt to them as they arise, its antique and very generally erroneous regulations.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—As considerable misapprehension appears to exist regarding Lord John Russell's position in the present Government, and as it has even been stated in quarters, usually better informed, that failing health would probably before long oblige him to give up the duties of the office which he now holds, both his private friends and political supporters will be glad to learn the true facts of the case, which we can give from authority. The permanent arrangement made on the formation of the present Government, and one made on public, not private grounds, was that Lord John Russell should lead the House of Commons and have a seat in the Cabinet without office, and that Lord Clarendon should be the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but subject to this arrangement, Lord John, at the urgent solicitation of some of his colleagues, agreed to take the seals of the Foreign Office till the meeting of Parliament, at which time he would hand them over to Lord Clarendon. No change has since been made, and Lord John will, accordingly, in the course of a month give up his temporary post to his successor.—*Globe*. [A correspondent observes, on the above announcement, that the Earl of Clarendon and his Under-Secretary, Lord Wodehouse, will be both in the Upper House; and that, most likely, some further change will take place, in order that some one connected with the colonies should be in the Commons.]

MR. DISRAELI.—A paragraph, stating that the Right Hon. B. Disraeli has made arrangements to travel for the space of two years, for the benefit of his health, has been contradicted by the *Times*, which states "that the right hon. gentleman never was in better health, and had never less intention of absenting himself from his parliamentary duties."

## THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE. The investiture of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland and the Most Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry as Knights of the Garter, in the room of the late Duke of Hamilton and the Duke of Wellington, has been the most interesting feature in Court life during the past week. The ceremony took place on Wednesday. The Knights Companions and officers of the order having entered the Chapter-room, her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that the vacant stalls in the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor should be filled, was signified by the Chancellor. The Knights Companions then proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been collected, her Majesty commanded the Chancellor to declare that the Most Noble Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. By the Sovereign's command, his Grace was received by the Earl of Clarendon and the Earl Fitzwilliam, the two junior Knights Companions present, and was conducted between them to her Majesty, preceded by Garter (bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion) and by Black Rod. The Duke of Northumberland knelt near the Queen, and Garter King of Arms, on his knee, presented the Garter, and the Queen, assisted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, buckled it on his Grace's left leg, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition. Garter, in like manner, presented the ribbon and George, and her Majesty, assisted by Prince Albert, put the ribbon over the noble Duke's left shoulder, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. His Grace again kissed her Majesty's hand, and having received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions, retired. The Chapter then proceeded to a second election; and the Chancellor having collected the suffrages, presented them to the Queen, who commanded him to declare that the most Honourable Charles William, Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., had been duly elected a Knight of the Sovereign with the Garter, Ribbon, and George, with the like ceremonies. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, and her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, witnessing the ceremony of the investiture.

In the evening the Queen's dinner-party, in the Waterloo Gallery, included the following:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Camden, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Clarendon, &c.

On Saturday last the Marquis of Breadalbane had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Lord Chamberlain.

The Duchess of Sutherland has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as Mistress of the Robes.

The Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Lord Elphinstone and Lieut.-Colonel Hon. N. Hood have relieved Lord Byron and Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg have left Claremont for Portugal, on a visit to the Queen Donna Maria and King Ferdinand.

The Duchess of Inverness gave a delightful ball to a distinguished circle of guests, on Tuesday night, at Kensington Palace. The festivities were prolonged until a very late hour.

The Marquis of Londonderry arrived in town on Tuesday evening, from Wynyard, and, on Wednesday, left Holderness House, for Windsor Castle, to attend his installation as a Knight of the Garter. The noble Marquis remains on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in town, on Saturday, from a visit to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle.

We are happy to state that Lady Morgan is recovering from the severe illness by which she has been so long confined.

A matrimonial alliance is about to be solemnised between the Hon. E. Russell, son of the Baroness De Clifford and Miss Elliott, niece of Lady Hilsop.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. The Council sat two hours and a half.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

His Excellency the Earl St. Germans has appointed, as one of his chaplains, the Rev. Dr. Tighe Gregory, rector and vicar of Kilmore, on the Manor of Dangan, and the earliest advocate now living of the national education system in Ireland. He was likewise one of the Vicar-General Chaplains during the Lieutenancy of the Marquis of Anglesey, Earls Fortescue, Berborough (deceased), and Clarendon.

THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS of the University of St Andrews at their last meeting, unanimously conferred the degree of LL.D. on Thomas Miller, M.A., F.R.S.E., Rector of the Academy of Perth, author of a "Treatise on the Differential Calculus, with its application to Plane Curves, to Curve Surfaces, and to Curves of Double Curvature."

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following have recently been made:—The Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., Dean of Leighlin, has been appointed First Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the Rev. J. C. Blomfield, M.A., has been appointed a Rural Dean of the diocese of Oxford. *Rectories*: the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Campbell, B.A., to Kington, Leicestershire; the Rev. E. C. Adams, B.A., to Hawkchurch, Dorset; the Rev. W. Sheppard, to Kilgefin; the Rev. S. Andrew, M.A., to Halwell, Launceston; the Rev. Alfred Bligh Hill, M.A., to High Roding, Essex; the Rev. C. W. H. Sidney, M.A., to Goodstone, Norfolk. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. — Davies, M.A., to St. Mark's Church, Whitechapel; the Rev. William Peterson, B.A., to Trinity Church, Cranbrook; the Rev. John Wilcox, M.A., to Hixon, Staffordshire; the Rev. George Knowling, M.A., to St. Paul's, Stonehouse. *Vicarage*: The Rev. H. S. Pollard, to Edlington, Lincolnshire. *Curacies*: The Rev. J. B. Antice, B.A., to Holy Trinity, Dorchester; the Rev. W. D. Tyson, M.A., to Barrow-Twyford, Derbyshire; the Rev. W. Greenleaf, M.A., to Stoke Sub Hamdon, Somersetshire; the Rev. M. J. Anderson, B.A., to St. John's, Broughton, Lancashire; the Rev. C. H. Andrews, to St. Pancras, London; the Rev. W. S. Beevor, B.A., to Rampton, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. M. Davies, M.A., to St. Margaret's, Westminster; the Rev. C. J. W. Ord, B.A., to Botolpham, near Newmarket; the Rev. John Brooks, B.A., to Walton-le-Dale, Preston.

WANDSWORTH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The first *soirée* of the members and friends of this institution was held at the Eagle Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday last; at which the Rev. H. Moseley presided, and made a most excellent and impressive speech upon the advantages of institutions and meetings which were calculated to call forth the mental powers of the people. The company were also addressed by Dr. Longstaff, Mr. A. Coleman (the treasurer), Mr. H. Gore, Mr. D. Nicholson, Mr. Blackmore, and Mr. Charles Pearson, who, at the request of the meeting, explained, with the assistance of diagrams and models, his proposed railway terminus and City improvements. A most extensive variety of objects were exhibited, including specimens of arts, manufactures, new inventions and discoveries, models in motion, objects of natural history. The rooms were again thrown open for exhibition on Friday.

ELEMENTARY DRAWING FOR FEMALE CLASSES.—The following are the new rules for the management of the metropolitan female school, at 37, Gower-street:—"Students before entering the elementary school must be able to draw copies of the letters A, O, and S, which may be obtained at the school, and they must also have a knowledge of the names of certain geometrical forms, which are contained in a text-book of definitions of practical geometry, to be obtained at the female school, and no student will be admitted without examination upon such book. Students desirous of entering the upper school must make drawings from the most advanced examples in the elementary school, and have a knowledge of the elementary laws of colour. A text-book of the laws of colour may be obtained at the school, on which every applicant for admission to the upper school will be examined." The new fees are as follows:—"General course, entrance fee, 2s.; elementary classes, 3s. per month, 7s. for three months, and 10s. for six months; advanced classes, 4s. a month, 9s. for three months, and 12s. for six months. Course for the figure and artistic anatomy, four guineas a year, or £1 10s. a quarter." The classes meet in the day-time as usual, but an evening class for those who cannot attend in the day is to be forthwith established.

THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Statistical Society was held on Tuesday; Lord Overstone, the president, in the chair. Among those present were—Lord Stanley of Alderley, Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. W. L. Melville, the Chevalier Hebel, Consul General for Prussia; Messrs. C. Babbage, F.R.S., C. Jellicoe, F. Goldsmid, W. Spence, F.R.S., F. G. P. Nelson, and Dr. Guy. Mr. Farr read an elaborate paper on the subject of the Property and Income-tax, in which he contended that incomes ought to be taxed according to their nature; and that it was not an English love of money, but the English love of justice, which had excited dissatisfaction with the existing arrangements.—Mr. Babbage restated his well-known views, and urged the necessity for an agreement in certain principles before the question could be argued with the hope of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.—The question was adjourned to the next meeting.

\* The "Australian and Californian Gold Discoveries, and their probable consequences, &c.," in a Series of Letters. By Patrick James Stirling, F.R.S.E., author of the "Philosophy of Trade." Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Jan. 14	29.718	48.5	37.7	41.8	+ 6.1	79	W.	0.00
" 15	29.365	47.5	37.8	44.1	+ 8.3	85	S.W.	0.17
" 16	29.389	46.2	36.2	40.5	+ 4.5	97	S.S.W.	0.00
" 17	29.163	44.3	37.4	39.9	+ 3.7	82	N.W.	0.35
" 18	29.792	43.8	32.0	37.9	+ 1.5	83	N.W.	0.00
" 19	29.975	54.1	30.9	43.7	+ 7.2	91	S.	0.00
" 20	29.582	55.2	42.1	49.8	+ 13.1	80	S.W.	0.11

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the sea, was 29.569 inches. On the 17th the reading descended to 29.05 in the evening.

The mean temperature of the week was 42.5°, which is 6.3° above the average of the same days in thirty-eight years. The direction of the wind has been for the most part from the south-west; on the 17th and 18th it was from the north-west; and the reading of the thermometer descended to 30.9°, a point lower than any since December 1. The mean temperature of every day was above its average. The fall of rain in the week was six-tenths of an inch.

Lewisham, Jan. 21, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—During last week, 1596 children were born, according to the numbers returned to the Registrar-General; of these births 755 were boys, and 841 were girls, exceeding the average number for eight years by 164. The expected number of deaths from calculations based upon the return for the preceding ten years, was 1252; the number reported was 1001, showing a reduction of 251 below the expected number, and proving the general condition of the public health to be still good, as it has been for some time past. The classes of diseases in which the greatest differences from the average numbers appear, are those of the lungs and of the organs of respiration. The expected number of deaths from these causes at this period of the year is 244 in the week. In last week, 159 persons only died from these diseases; viz., from laryngitis, 3; from bronchitis, 67; from pleurisy, 4; from pneumonia, 58; from asthma, 35; and from other diseases of the lungs, 7. The average number for those diseases are 3, 91, 4, 97, 35, and 14, respectively.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—At the meeting on Monday next, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, the following papers will be read:—1. The Ascent of the Upper Nile, by Mr. Brun Rollett, of Sardinia; communicated by the Chevalier Negri Christoforo, of Turin. 2. Trajet across Africa by a Moorish caravan from Zanzibar to Angola, with remarks on the same by Mr. W. D. Cooley. And 3. An Account of two Expeditions made into Central Africa by the Furans, communicated by Dr. Barth through Dr. Beke.

**PROPOSED BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR ISLINGTON.**—A poll has been taken in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, on a proposal made in the vestry for adopting the Baths and Wash-houses Act in the parish. At the close of the poll, last evening, the numbers were—for the motion, 566; against it, 452. As the act requires a majority of two to one, in order to give effect to its provisions, the motion is lost.

**PRIZES FOR WORKING MEN.**—The rector of Whitechapel, in the name of himself and a committee of influential parishioners, has offered prizes of seven, five, and three guineas respectively, for essays by working men, upon the following subject:—"What are the chief obstacles to the improvement of the labouring classes in their houses, their habits, and their health, and what are the best practical means of removing them?" The essays, which are to be as short as possible consistent with clearness, are to be sent in to the rector before the end of March.

**NEW WATER ACT AND THE METROPOLIS.**—A portion of the new act to make better provision respecting the supply of water to the metropolis (15 and 16 Vic., cap. 84) will shortly take effect. By the 19th section, all water companies, on or before the 31st January in each year, are required to send an account in abstract of the yearly receipts and expenditure, to the Town Clerk of London and to the vestry clerk of each parish supplied with water, not within the city of London, under a penalty of £20 for each default; and the copy of the account so sent is to be open to inspection of all persons, at all reasonable hours, on payment of one shilling of each inspection. Another part of the act will come into force in a few months. Within a year of its passing (the 1st July) a map of underground works of the companies is to be made and kept at the principal office of each company, and open to inspection to all persons interested in the same within a particular district, who may take copies or extracts from the same.

**AUSTRALASIAN PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.**—On Thursday the first annual meeting was held—G. Hibbert, Esq., presiding—when a report was read, which stated that the charter limiting the liability of the shareholders had been obtained, 12,126 shares had been paid on, leaving 374 in the hands of the directors. Five steamers had been contracted for before the late rise in the price of iron, and the directors expected to be enabled to commence early operations—the first vessel being contracted to be delivered in June next, and the others to follow in monthly succession. The report was adopted, and some formal business transacted.

**LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.**—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held in the banking-house—J. Blunt, Esq., in the chair—when a report was presented, showing the net profits for the last six months (including £10,132 18s. 4d. brought forward from the previous account) to be £40,006 2s. 4d., which would enable the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, with a bonus of 7s. per share, both free of income-tax, and to add £1006 2s. 4d. to the guarantee fund, which would thus amount to £146,613 8s. 2d. The report was adopted, and the usual formal business transacted.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.**—On Thursday, a meeting was held at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, in the chair—at which it was resolved to establish a Photographic Society, with a view of improving and extending a knowledge of the art. Sir Charles Eastlake was elected president, and the subscription fixed at £2 2s. a year.

**LORD ELDON.**—A commission de lunatico inquirendo, touching the state of mind of the Earl of Eldon, has been held at Shirley-park, Croydon, his Lordship's residence, by Mr. Commissioner Winslow and a jury of seventeen gentlemen. From the evidence it appeared that up to June, 1851, Lord Eldon had performed all the duties of his station in the most satisfactory manner; but in that year, it is thought from close study, his health gave way; on the 4th of June, 1851, it became necessary to call in Dr. Sutherland, and from that time Lord Eldon had been incapable of managing his own affairs. The death of Lady Eldon, in November last, rendered the present inquiry imperative, as up to the time of her death she had managed the property of her husband, and had also managed him with great affection and tact. The evidence of Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Forbes Winslow, and Dr. Tyler Smith conclusively proved that Lord Eldon was of unsound mind. A deputation from the jury visited him, and no doubt remained on their minds as to his unfortunate condition. They returned a verdict accordingly.

**TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.**—A memorial, signed by the chairman of sixty-one leading assurance offices, representing a capital of at least £100,000,000, has been presented to Lord Aberdeen. It sets forth the glaring injustice of the operation of the Income-tax on the purchasers of terminable annuities.

**NEW BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.**—A handsome building has been erected in Endell-street, St. Giles, for the purpose of establishing baths and wash-houses for St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury; they will prove of infinite service to the numerous class of poor persons in that neighbourhood.

**BROMPTON HOSPITAL.**—On Sunday morning, the Lord Bishop of London delivered a most eloquent discourse at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, to a very crowded congregation, on behalf of this valuable institution. Contributions to the amount of £64 19s. 5d. were received. A second sermon, in the evening, by the Rev. F. S. Money, M.A., met with similar successful results.

**ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.**—Mr. Caesar Hawkins, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, has presented to the Pathological Museum of this hospital a collection of nearly 600 preparations illustrative of some of the rarest forms of disease that come under the notice of the surgeon. Its value is increased by the addition of a descriptive catalogue.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.**—The twelfth annual general meeting of the members of this association was held at the London Tavern; when, by the balance-sheet it appeared that the receipts for the year ending 31st December, 1852, amounted to £17,229; and, that after all expenditure, there remained a balance in favour of the association of £11,538 10s. 3d. The entire statement of the funds and effects of the Provident Clerks' Association showed a favourable balance.

**POST-OFFICE.**—On Monday last, the extraordinary number of 592,340 letters passed through the inland-office, being the greatest number in any day ever known.—On the day of the arrival of the *Australian* steamer, 4500 registered letters passed through the post-office. Most of these letters, undoubtedly, contained remittances; and some of them were so weighty, that the postage amounted in not a few instances to the sum of 27s. per letter, the single rate being 1s. only.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.**—This singular and protracted election has at length terminated in the return of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, by a majority of 124 over his opponent, Mr. Dudley Perceval. As a memento of this contest, we append the fifteen days' "state of the poll," together with the numbers polled each day:—

	Gladstone.	Perceval.	No. polled each day.
1st Day	69	49	118
2nd "	171	170	223
3rd "	304	324	287
4th "	468	412	252
5th "	585	498	203
6th "	721	610	248
7th "	852	739	261
8th "	914	798	121
9th "	929	804	74
10th "	947	817	24
11th "	959	825	25
12th "	971	846	33
13th "	987	863	35
14th "	1004	885	89
15th "	1022	898	31

Majority for Mr. Gladstone, 124.

**CARLOW ELECTION.**—Close of the poll: Alexander (Derbyite), 97; Sadler (Liberal), 91; majority, 6. There has been much rioting, and a man named Cahill has been dangerously wounded by an Orangeman named Wilson, who also slightly wounded another man named Keogh, who was trying to a sist Cahill.

**THE DUKE'S PILLAR ON BLACKDOWN HILLS.**—A meeting has been held at Taunton, to raise funds for the re-construction and repair of the Wellington Pillar, in Somersetshire. The High Sheriff took the chair. The resolutions were carried unanimously by a very large assemblage of the nobility and gentry: the Lord-Lieutenant (Lord Portman) moving the first resolution, and Mr. B. Esco. t seconding it.

**NEWCASTLE UNION BANK.**—It has been resolved that the affairs of the Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Union Joint Stock Banking Company, should be wound up, and the current accounts and business of the bank transferred to six gentlemen whose names and position command the confidence of the shareholders and the public, with the view to another company shortly being formed under the salutary provisions of Sir Robert Peel's Banking Act.

**THE AMERICAN MAILS.**—On Sunday morning, the Royal Mail steam-ship *Africa*, Captain Harrison, sailed from the Mersey with the usual mail, about seventy passengers, and the largest cargo of manufactured goods and merchandise ever taken out by any vessel at one time.

**REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT OLDHAM.**—Preparations are making for the holding of a *soirée*, at Oldham, about the 7th of February, in honour of Mr. W. J. Fox, the newly-elected member. A large marquee is being erected, to contain about 3000 people, and it is expected that several leading members of the Legislature will be present.

**THE LATE DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT WINDSOR.**—The frightful accident to Miss Ricardo's maid at the Great Western Railway station, the particulars of which appeared in our last, terminated fatally on Saturday morning. An inquest has been held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

**SNOW-STORM IN THE NORTH.**—The Grampians and other high-land mountains are covered with snow, and so heavy was the fall on the road between Blair-Atholl and Daincardoch, that the mail northwards stuck fast, and the bags were brought on by post-chaise, arriving at Inverness several hours after the proper time.

**THE DREADFUL RAILWAY DISASTER AT OXFORD.**—After being adjourned for several days, this lengthened inquiry has closed, and the following special verdict has been recorded:—"That the deceased persons came to their death from a collision that occurred between a passenger-train and a coal-train, on the Bucks branch of the London and North-Western Railway. That the collision took place in consequence of the passenger-train being started without orders from the station-master; and they find a verdict of manslaughter against Kinch, the guard of the said passenger-train, on whom the responsibility of starting the train devolved; and they think the engine-driver worthy of blame for proceeding at a much faster rate than is usual at first leaving the station. It appears from the evidence that, in consequence of repairs now going on at the Wolvercot tunnel, the whole of the traffic between Oxford and Islip is now carried on upon a single line, and the jury beg to express their opinion that in all such cases a pilot engine should be employed in order to lessen the probability of a collision. They consider also that a policeman or signalman should be stationed between the swing bridge and Wolvercot tunnel, as that part of the line appears to be at present quite unprotected, and as it includes a level crossing. It appears, also, that part of the line on which the accident occurred is the Oxford and Rugby line; that it is very difficult to distinguish on which an approaching train is travelling, until it is close at hand; and they think that some distinctive mark should be adopted by the respective companies, so that their engines should be immediately recognised, both by day and night. And the jury beg especially to call the attention of the railway directors and the Legislature to the paramount importance of some means of communication being established between the guard and the engine-driver."—The coroner immediately ordered Kinch to be taken into custody.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE AMBERGATE RAILWAY.**—In the whole history of railways, there is, perhaps, nothing more singular than the present position of the Ambergate Company. The Directors agreed that it was expedient to sell or lease this railway, but they now refuse an offer from the largest railway company in England. The London and North-Western, and Midland Railways offered to guarantee four per cent on the stock in the company, and to relieve the Ambergate Company from all their legal difficulties and embarrassments with the canal companies. But the Ambergate Directors refused the offer. If this arrangement had been carried into effect, the shares would be at once valued in the market at £9, while they are now selling for £6 10s. The agreement which the Great Northern Company once made with the Ambergate Directors was repudiated openly, at a general meeting, by the Chairman of the Great Northern Company, thus leaving the Ambergate Company perfectly free, and perfectly unprotected. An effort is now making to compel the Directors to accept the offer of the London and North-Western, and Midland Railways. A guarantee of the Great Northern is not worth so much by ten per cent as one from the United Midland, and the London and North-Western Companies, as may be seen by the quotations in the *Daily Share List*. The Shareholders in the Ambergate are resolved that, if the line is to be sold, it shall not be parted with for less than its real value, and that the arrangement shall be devoid of all risk and contingency. On this the whole question hinges—who will give the fair value of the line, without possibility of mistake or of repudiated liability; at the same time relieving the shareholders from canal and other liabilities; and from law expenses, incurred to serve Great Northern, and not Ambergate interests?

**LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH-COAST.**—On Thursday evening the half-yearly report of this company was issued. It shows the total capital, to the 31st of December last, to be £7,267,392. Other expenditure has taken place on stock, &c., making the amount of temporary excess above £7,200,000, at which the capital has been fixed, £121,641; to meet which the directors recommend £10,000 to be set aside as a sinking-fund, out of the earnings of the past half-year. The gross revenue for the half-year has been £332,332, showing a diminution of £3619 as compared with the corresponding half of 1851. The total expenditure has been £137,400. The net revenue, after providing for interest and other charges, is £120,000; out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of £2 12s. for the half-year, leaving a balance to the credit of the current half-year of £1160.

**LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN.**—The result of the committee of Liverpool shareholders, appointed to inquire into and mediate in matters of dispute between the London and North-Western and Great Western is stated to be a determination to submit all matters in question to the consideration of a Parliamentary committee.

**CITY TERMINUS RAILWAY.**—Tuesday was the last day for entering opposition to Railway Bills upon standing orders. The Company's Bill for effecting the Fleet Valley Improvements, and the City Terminus, was unopposed, and the £45,000 deposit on the subscribed capital has been paid into the hands of the Accountant-General, as required by Parliament.

**THEATRE SHARES.**—A renter's share in Covent-garden Theatre, producing an income of £12 10s a year, held for about forty-two years, the holder entitled to a free admission, originally costing £500, was knocked down at 200 guineas. A renter's share in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, paying 1s. 3d. each night of performance, with a free admission, held about forty-two years, originally costing £500, realised 40 guineas. Five proprietors' shares, of £100 each, paid in full, in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, paying no dividend, the holder entitled to be nominated for the general committee, sold for six guineas, the lot.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Wednesday morning an examination of candidates for admission into the theological department of this college, which is to re-open on Friday, took place under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Jelf, principal, and canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

In letters recently received from Burmah, it is stated that during the recent war, Europeans have been seen in the Burmese ranks, directing the guns and the movements of the men.

Notice has been given of an application having been made for a charter of incorporation for a company to be called "the Chartered Bank of Canada."

Mr. John Pickett, of the Plough Inn, Oxford, and owner of the pony that lately won the match of going from Oxford to London and back in twenty hours, has been fined 40s., and 33s. costs, for ill-treatment and cruelty in the match, at the instigation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Duke of Wellington is about to visit the scenes of his illustrious father's triumphs in Spain and Portugal. Apsley-house, after it has been closed to the public, will undergo a course of decorative repair; and the mansion occupied by his Grace in Belgrave-street will become the permanent abode of Lord Charles Wellesley, whose youthful son, Arthur, is, after his father, heir-presumptive to the Dukedom. His Grace's acceptance of the office of Master of the Horse will not, it is understood, prevent his visit to Spain and Portugal.

Chevalier Sebastiano Baldino committed suicide at Genoa by throwing himself from a window in the Ferrari Palace.

The ship *Sobraon*, of Belfast, was wrecked in a typhoon in the East, in October last; Captain Rodger and his crew were taken off the wreck and conveyed to Singapore in an American barque.

Horace Vernet has sold off all the works and sketches he had on hand, and has gone to reside in Algeria. He has had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the Emperor.

The daughter of the late Mr. H. Hall, of Bridge Bottle-works, Sunderland, has recently waited upon her father's creditors and paid them 20s. in the pound, twenty-five years having elapsed since the bankruptcy.

An emigration company at Southampton has advertised a proposed capital of £30,000 in £5 shares, for despatching sailing-vessels at stated intervals to Australia.

The *Dublin University Magazine* having completed its twentieth year, Mr. M'Glashan, its proprietor, has been presented at Dublin with a testimonial in the form of a tea and coffee service, in silver. Mr. Charles Lever was the spokesman on the occasion.

A frightful tragedy has occurred at Hoboken, near New York; one Catan, recently from Ireland, and who boarded with a Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, during their temporary absence, murdered their two children, a girl eleven, and a boy, nine years old. A verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned, but the miscreant is yet at large. A refusal of marriage to the daughter—only eleven!—is supposed to be the cause.

Margaret Bell, found guilty of murdering her infant, under distressing circumstances, and ordered for execution, has had her sentence commuted.

Intelligence has been received of the supposed existence of coal in considerable quantities at King George's Sound, West Australia. It is said to cover a space of thirty miles, and to commence in Doubtful Island Bay, close to the shore, with a good anchorage.

The quarterly meeting of the ironmasters has terminated at Dudley; and, according to the statements of some of the leading firms, the iron market, at its close, was firm at the last advance, and the prospects of the trade cheering.

Two women have lost their lives by the falling of a wall adjoining the road leading from the Horse and Jockey Inn, towards Sandford. Their names were Eliza Crispin and Ann Johns, both married; the former leaving three children.

Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate the son of Captain Brand, R.N., to the foundation of the Royal Naval School.

A veteran of the name of William Husband, has recently died at Shere. He was formerly in the navy, and served in several noted engagements: on the 1st of June, 1794; at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope; at Ceylon, at Trafalgar, at the burning of the ships out of Rochefort, the taking of Flushing, &c.

A specimen of quartz from Natal has been analysed, and found to contain two ounces of gold. It was brought by a Dutch settler from Moor river, and left with a chemist at Pietermaritzburg.

A potman, named Belzac, met his death in Bethnal-green-road, while practising somersaults. He fell on his head and broke his neck. He had been repeatedly cautioned by his master not to do so.

A jockey-club has been organised at Florence by some of the Tuscan aristocracy. A reading-room, a library, and a good French cook, are the chief attractions.

The King of Sweden, in consideration of the benefits which his subjects have received from the Cornwall Sailors' Home, established at Falmouth, has contributed £50 towards its funds.

Mr. Ira Aldridge, the negro tragedian, has made his debut at Berlin as *Othello*. The house was crowded, and gave him a brilliant reception.

During the late storms, a young turtle, in full health and vigour, was driven in on the strand of Tramore. The fish is in the possession of a young lady, who takes the greatest interest in its preservation, and it appears to improve.

The Hon. Barry Charles Yelverton, eldest son of Viscount Avonmore, died on the 11th inst., at Hazel Rock, county Mayo, after a short illness of only two days.

The last of the Chartist publications, the *Star of Freedom*, has now been dropped: it followed Mr. Feargus O'Connor's *Northern Star* which at one time had a very large circulation.

A robbery of £420 has been committed at the King's-cross Railway Station. That sum was placed in the cashier's office for payment of wages; but when the time arrived the money was found to have been abstracted. No clue has been found to the perpetrators of this mysterious robbery.

The offer of £200, and a pardon, for the discovery of the incendiary fires lately at Olney, have, as yet, produced no result.

James Barbour was hung at York, on Saturday last, for the murder of a hawk named Richardson. He refused to admit his guilt, hoping he might be respited, to the last, when he confessed to the chaplain that "he was the guilty person."

The Bishop of Nantes has ordered public prayers to be offered up in all the churches of his diocese for more seasonable weather.

Several fishing boats left Bournemouth to follow their trade, when a heavy gale arose. One of the boats, the *Lively*, shipped a sea, and suddenly went down with a crew of six men, leaving six widows and thirty orphans under fourteen years of age.

George Christie, for the murder of Widow Ross and her grandson in a cottage near Aberdeen, in October last, was executed in front of the east prison, in that city, on the 13th inst.

Sir Robert Peel has presented a portrait of John Knox to the Library of Geneva, and it has been received by the disciples of Calvin with marked pleasure. It is copied from the portrait of the Reformist at Holyrood.

In America there are 350, and in England only 10, daily papers.

It is rumoured that the Speaker of the House of Commons is about to retire. Sir George Grey and Mr. Goulburn are mentioned as candidates for the office.

Several shipwrights and other mechanics, as well as labourers, have announced their intention of quitting the Dockyard at Plymouth, for the purpose of proceeding to Australia, where wages for all kinds of labour are very high.

The number of sea-going vessels in the world is about 85,000, of which two-thirds belong to England and the United States.

Mary Barton, the well-known "old woman of Elton," recently died, at a very great age. It is said that, had she lived to February 13th *proximo*, she would have been 122 years old.

Mr. George Dalhousie Ramsay has been appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary-at-War.

Mr. Leeke, son of Commodore Sir Henry Leeke, K.H., has been appointed High Sheriff of Bombay. The salary is about £1000 per annum.

The Emperor of Russia has nominated the Grand Duke Michael Nikolajewitch Grand Master of the Artillery.

General Rossi, a Liberal, has been appointed tutor to the hereditary Prince of Sardinia. It is considered a grand victory over the clerical party, who wished the education of the Prince to be left in the hands of the clergy.

More than 300 infants have been christened Eva, in Boston, U.S., after the gentle heroine of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Different sounds will travel with different velocity: a call to dinner will run over a ten-acre field in a moment and a half, while a summons to return to work takes from five to eight minutes.

Mr. Cobden has in the press a pamphlet entitled "Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-three, and Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-three;" in which he traces the origin of the last French war, and institutes some comparisons between our policy then and now.

The University of Göttingen has, through the medium of Chevalier Bunsen, conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Mr. Samuel Phillips, in recognition of his literary attainments, and especially of his distinguished position in English journalism. Mr. Phillips was formerly a student of the Göttingen University.



## THE TURON GOLD DIGGINGS.



COMMISSIONER ISSUING LICENSES TO DIG FOR GOLD, TURON RIVER.

## THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

THE Overland Mail has brought remarkably late dates from the Australian colonies: the *Formosa* steamer, which left Sydney Nov. 9, Port Phillip Nov. 16, and Adelaide Nov. 19, having succeeded in reaching India in time to forward her mails by the *Precursor* steamer. The yield of gold at the Melbourne diggings was immense. We give the arrivals at Mel-

bourne during the first days in November, in order that the relative productiveness of the Victoria gold fields may be seen:—Nov. 6. Bendigo and Forest Creek (V. Co.), 56,247 ounces; Nov. 8. Ovens (Gov.), 2453 ounces; Nov. 10. Ovens (V. Co.), 737 ounces; Nov. 10. Ballarat (Gov.), 18,075 ounces; Nov. 11. Mount Alexander (Gov.), 21,935 ounces: total, 99,347 ounces. The exports of the previous week reached the enormous quantity of 162,501 ounces, of which the *Roxburgh Castle* had already shipped 162,501 ounces. It was expected she would take in 50,000 ounces more, so that the *Roxburgh Castle* will bring home the largest cargo of gold yet shipped from Victoria.

The *Great Britain* steamer reached Port Phillip on the 12th of November. The last part of her passage was performed with great speed: out of the large number of passengers only one died on the passage.

While the average yield from the Victoria mines is steadily upheld at £400,000 per week, the produce from those of New South Wales has experienced a considerable augmentation. The yield of gold in the diggings, both of Victoria and New South Wales, is indeed immense. Five new gold fields have been discovered in the two colonies, and the intelligence had been received from New Zealand of extensive gold discoveries in that province. At the first of the newly-discovered localities, we hear that Boro and the country all around Goulburn is highly auriferous. The next new field is Cunawang, where copper and lead mines had already been discovered at an earlier period. The country about Lake George contains gold, and the summer will reveal extensive and rich alluvial diggings in that locality. The Tuena gold field has advanced to the rank of "diggings" in the interval between this and the last mail. The number of the diggers are stated to be daily augmenting, and abundant yields and fresh claims are mentioned. The daily gains of the diggers vary from a quarter of an ounce upwards to half an ounce and one or two ounces. The largest yield which has as yet been obtained at Tuena amounted to 24 ounces, which a party of three cleared in one day. The diggers are as yet few in number, and the yields, as is usual in such cases, are comparatively small. It is expected that a larger mining population will place Tuena on a level with the richest and most renowned gold fields of New South Wales. "The more new comers," says a correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald*, "the better, as then our mines will have a fair chance of being properly tried. There is room for thousands, and all the necessities of life are at a very low rate; a man may live for 10s. a-week."

The Ovens is another of the new diggings which have sprung up in the interval between this and the last mail. Several thousand miners are at work in that locality. Parties are mentioned, who in three weeks obtained 433 ounces, and others have cleared from £100 to £200 each in a few weeks. Gold has been found in a variety of places round the Ovens; and it is confidently asserted that the whole district is highly auriferous.



GOLD-BUYER'S HUT, TURON RIVER.

## ISSUING LICENSES.—RECEIVING GOLD FOR ESCORT.

Every miner on the Turon is subject to a tax of 30s. per month for the license to search for gold, which license secures to him three yards of river frontage. However far away he is working, he must, on one of the first three days of every month, go to the Commissioner's tent, to take out that license, for which he pays either money or gold. This tax falls particularly heavily on the employer of labourers, who, having paid for the requisite number of licenses, which entitle him to a claim, is again obliged to pay 30s. per month for every man he employs to work that claim. Public meetings were held on the subject, and the Legislative



THE VICTORIA NUGGET OF GOLD (WEIGHT, 328 oz.), PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.



ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER RECEIVING GOLD FOR ESCORT.



CORPORAL GEORGE SUTTOR.

Council was petitioned, but without avail. The Commissioner's tent presents an animated scene every Monday, when it is thronged by those who wish to transmit their gold to Sydney or Bathurst by the Government escort, which leaves Sofala every Tuesday morning, and arrives at Sydney the following Thursday. The charge for conveying the gold to Sydney is 8d. per ounce, and the Government is not responsible for loss. As each man delivers his gold, it is weighed by the clerk, who gives a receipt for it. Whoever brings that receipt to the Treasury at Sydney, receives the gold.

## GOLD-BUYER'S TENT.

Gold is universally bought by all storekeepers on the Turon; and many persons are likewise employed by the Sydney merchants solely for that purpose. Usually the scales and weights are correct, and the buying and selling is carried on equitably on both sides. Constantly exposed to trickery and depredation, the gold-buyer should be a man of



## THE TURON GOLD DIGGINGS.

firmness, and well versed in "colonial experience." The money and gold is deposited in an iron safe, which is either sunk in the ground or attached by chains to the uprights of the tent or hut.

GEORGE SUTTOR.

The most prominent amongst the mounted police at these gold fields is Corporal George Sutor, a very fine specimen of the civilized aboriginal Australian. A good horseman, he does more with his little red waddy in dispe sinz a crowd than three of his British comrades. He is also very useful in Bush expeditions, and posses all the native instinct and thorough Bush knowledge in an eminent degree.

SOFALA.

Upon a flat nearly opposite the rich diggings of Golden Point is the town of Sofala; in front the Turon winds gently along, and the huge hill of Wyagden, where a new gold field has been discovered, lies between it and Bathurst. The rise of this township was fairylike; when the writer of this first passed through Sofala the post-office and a store stood alone upon the flat. After a few weeks' absence down the river he returned: the town was formed—streets and lanes of tents and bark huts, a circus, a theatre of Ethiopian serenaders, a Royal hotel, blacksmiths' forges, stores, stables, and auctions, with here and there an aboriginal native strolling listlessly about, or going back into the Bush to cut bark for his promised tobacco or rum.

Oakey Creek.

The vicinity of the junction of Oakey Creek with the Turon has proved the most prolific spot yet worked on that river. Nearly opposite lies Monday Point, where Messrs. Hume sold their claim of thirty feet frontage for £700. And close again is Ration-hill: for a small extent of surface diggings there Mr. Thomas Campbell paid to two boys the enormous sum of £900. Oakey Creek derives its name from the extreme quantity of the beautiful swamp oaks which fringed its banks with their dark feathery branches. Now, alas! they are sawn down into sleepers, or hewn into pick handles.

Can we place any thing of more absorbing interest before our readers than the following extracts from our file of Australian papers, relative to gold fields distant very many miles from each other?

An experienced man writing from Mount Alexander, on the 17th instant, says:—

Some of the gold finds around this creek have been numerous and heavy. On Tuesday last, one man picked out a noble solid piece, about nine pounds of pure gold, besides a great quantity of smaller nuggets around it—in all worth £800 or £1000—at one swoop. Another party on coming down to the pipeclay, found between nine and ten pounds of gold, resting on the rock. Many men with their families have evidently come up here now to settle permanently, for to exhaust the gold at the Mount will take many years yet—1880 won't see it out.



SOFALA, TURON RIVER.—GENERAL VIEW.

same correspondent from the creeks and tributaries of Mount Alexander says:—

The gold, whether in small or large nuggets, lies under the soil around us most y in "pockets;" hence the strange occurrence frequently, when two contiguous parties dig close to each other, that one may find a very handsome "pocket" of gold, and the next party may not realize a single dw. Many may dig down to the very rock, then "drive" several feet, and then leave off without finding a spec, while, perhaps, one more foot might exhibit to their wondering gaze a glorious heap or pocket of nuggets. One such instance I will give. A digger had tried ten holes to no purpose; in the last he tried he went down 21 feet through a very hard substance without success. Disgusted, as he termed it, with his bad luck he struck work and left the place. By-and-by a set of new comers, by chance, tried his deserted pit, and in 18 inches more further down came upon a heap of gold weighing just 18 lb. On the original owner hearing of their success he was like to lose his senses with vexation; however, fate at last proved propitious, and he is now enjoying his good fortune elsewhere.

Boys and girls can help at surface washing:—

Along the banks of Forest Creek itself are thronged crowds of men and boys, and even women and girls, busy with tin dishes and cradles, re-washing the soil brought down by the late heavy rains, most of them making from half an ounce to two and three ounces a day.

The correspondent of the *Melbourne Herald* says, in conclusion:—

As an old hand at the diggings, let me strongly recommend all new comers never to despair, or feel disappointed at a run of bad luck, on their first operations; for the chances are ten to one that, by due patience and perseverance, they will gain a prize—a true digger's pocket.

Wages, though still high at Sydney, have considerably fallen, in consequence of the large number of fresh arrivals in the colony. Wages throughout the gold colonies, indeed, are less exorbitant, and labour of all kinds is more freely offered.

The following extracts from a letter, written by a young man in Australia to his friends in England, will be found to contain a graphic account of the way of life of the gold-diggers, and the hardships which await the emigrant to the gold-fields:—

Golden Point, Forest Creek, Victoria, June 1, 1852.

I wrote to you from Adelaide, just before starting on the overland journey to the Mount Alexander diggings. We were just four weeks and three days on the way. The weather, which was terribly hot, continued so until the last three weeks, when the rainy weather set in suddenly, which caused great numbers to flock back to Melbourne, Adelaide, and other places. Rheumatism is beginning to be very prevalent, owing to the violent exercise taken during the day, and the intense cold of the nights and mornings; and canvas tents are not the most comfortable habitations in such weather. Dysentery, too, is exceedingly common all over the diggings, from the impurity of the water one is obliged to drink; but since the rain has visited us we have nothing to complain of on that score, for nearly all the holes are full of water. There has been but little rain in the country generally, since last August.

Since my arrival here I have been ill for a fortnight: it is the only indisposition I have had since I left England. There have been a great



JUNCTION OF THE OAKEY CREEK WITH THE TURON RIVER.

Another, dating his letter from Eureka, near the first Ballarat gold field, writes:—

During last week a party at Little Bendigo obtained, in a day, two hundred and eight ounces, which every day since has increased as the party gets further into the dip of the rock. This party certainly deserves success, for they sunk the hole where no other party was sinking, and having been some months unfortunate, were determined in the event of that hole proving a failure, to bid farewell to the diggings. A great many instances of equally good luck are daily coming to my knowledge. Everything is now wearing a brighter aspect. It may be safely asserted that Eureka, if not now, will soon become the "El Dorado" of Victoria.

A gentleman at Daisy-hill, at the Pyrenees, thirty or forty miles further west, says:—

On the 10th of September, since my last communication, the Daisy-hill Diggings have advanced in public favour. The surface soil is universally auriferous, and in spots extremely rich, a party having in one afternoon procured forty-two ounces of gold. I believe I am correct in stating the average return from the surface washing at one ounce per day per man. A nugget weighing thirteen ounces was picked up on the surface on Saturday last.

And a letter dated at Reid's Creek, at the Owen's River, quite in another direction, being 180 miles north-east of Melbourne, contains the following passage:—

A person on the ground reports that a party of four got seventeen and a half ounces of gold in one day, and that he and his companions were making an average of eight ounces daily between them. The worst success ascertained was two ounces and upwards per man per day. This individual observes that he never saw at either the Mount Alexander or the Turon diggings the gold run so regular, and that where the diggers are now at work there is room for 4000 or 5000 people. The nuggets they have been picking up weigh, in many instances, from a quarter to half an ounce. There are now about one hundred people on the ground. The distance of these diggings from Melbourne is 180 miles on the Sydney road, and fifteen miles from the township of Wangaratta.

A pound of gold a day at Wattle-tree Flat is no uncommon thing (says a correspondent of the *Melbourne Herald*):—

Silver Wattle-tree Flat has turned out enormously rich; one Adelaide party took out in one fortnight 44 lb. of gold, and began a new hole and got down on the rock to-day, and had 4 oz. to begin with. Another man, named Nicholson, from Adelaide, came up to Golden Point, Upper Forest Creek, in the early part of the year, and collected in a short time 45 oz.; he then returned to Adelaide. He came back again last month, dug a hole in the Silver Wattle Flat, and in a few days took out 29 lb. of gold, and he has gone down to town again.

A man at Bendigo found in a deserted hole 52 lb. of gold in one week. Never was such a lottery! Between Little Bendigo and Aberdeen's stores on Forest Creek, three plain working men have realised between them during three months about £7000! The poor fellows seem actually puzzled as to what to do with their accumulated hoard of wealth. The



PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SOFALA, TURON RIVER.



many deaths at the "diggings;" and the Commissioner (Mr. Wright) has just had a cemetery fenced round, about half a mile from headquarters. When we left Adelaide there was nothing at all doing there; every one was leaving, or had left, for the "diggings," and it was like a deserted city.

Labourers and mechanics, for some months before the "diggings" turned up, were wandering up and down the streets in search of employment, but could get none, although hundreds of them would have worked for their rations only. Almost all the principal merchants and men of the town failed, owing, a good deal, to so much credit having been given in business for a long time, and so much having been done in the way of bills and paper money. The revenue was at low-water mark, and Government officers (excepting the heads of departments) received a month's notice of dismissal. In fact, by all accounts, Adelaide was then much in the same state as it was about the years 1844 and 1845, just before the Burra and other copper-mines were discovered, which set it on its legs again. The Legislative Council lasted but a very short time; four of its members I have met with at the diggings.

All here rise by daylight, or very soon after. One of each party stays at home to mind the tent and do the cooking. The rest are off directly after breakfast to wherever they may happen to be working—sometimes four or five miles away. Our tent, as well as a great many more, is pitched near a good place for washing the stuff we bring down from our holes. It is washed in a cradle, and that which remains behind in the shelves of the cradle, is afterwards carefully washed in a large tin dish. We sometimes get 2½ ounces of gold in a load of washing stuff, which costs us 25s. for cartage.

Provisions of all kinds are very expensive, and are getting still more so as the road has become almost impassable since the rain set in. Drays have lately been nearly three weeks in bringing up stores from Melbourne, which is only ninety miles from here. Everything you buy on the "diggings" is from three to four hundred per cent. dearer than in England. The tea and sugar are almost poisonous; in fact, damaged goods and the worst of everything are sent here for sale. Besides this, although there are, of course, many honest men among the thousands who are here, the whole place is overrun with convicts, Vandemianians, and the scum of all parts of the world; and murder and robberies are of very frequent occurrence. I saw one man shot in broad daylight by another man, from whose hole he had taken a small bag of washing stuff. This occurred before many persons. Indeed a man's life is thought very little of here.

A more extraordinary sight can, perhaps, hardly be seen than that on Forest, Campbell's, Fryon's, and Barker's Creeks, and on the contiguous flats and gullies; also at Bendigo. One might walk twenty miles a day, for weeks, and see holes varying from ten to forty feet in depth by eight feet square (those being the limits allowed by the license), and generally about eight inches only apart, most of them undermined for some distance at the bottom. In some parts of the creeks the diggings extend in this manner a quarter of a mile in width, and many miles in length. This part of the country was quite uninhabited until the last seven or eight months, except by a very few of the aborigines. It shows one plainly what men will go through for gold, when working for their own gain entirely, instead of for masters. It would have been years before the face of the earth would have been so worked and turned up by the same numbers of hired men; but all this has been accomplished in a few months. The quantity of gold sent by the escorts to Melbourne and Adelaide is very large, but when you consider the thousands working from daylight till dark, and that out of a hundred successful hands there are more than ten times that number barely living, you will see it is all a lottery. Take the case of a man close to where we were working the other day: he got ninety-eight pounds weight of gold from a hole in less than two weeks. Many others, who sank close by him, got hardly anything—some not more than an ounce—after sinking a great depth through hard stuff—taking nearly two weeks to get to the rock or bottom where the gold is found.

Our party think of moving off to the Bendigo next week, to try our luck there. I propose to proceed to Melbourne, which place I have not yet seen; and from thence, by water, to Adelaide. £2 18s. per oz. is now the price given for gold at this place.

We have been favoured with the following interesting extracts from the letter of a gentleman in Van Diemen's Land:—

HOBART TOWN, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, Sept. 1, 1852.

In this colony there has been, within a few months, an enormous increase in the cost of all the necessities of life, many of which have advanced at least 200 per cent. To give you some idea of the state of affairs here, the following list shows the difference between the prices of certain articles when we arrived two years ago, and at present:—

	1850	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Meat per lb. ..	0 0 2	0 1 0
Bread per lb. ..	0 0 1½	0 0 3½
Butter per lb. ..	0 1 2	0 3 6
Coals and wood ..	0 15 0	1 15 0
Servant's wages per annum ..	12 0 0	25 0 0
Boots, shoes, washing &c., advance 100 per cent.		
House rent advance 50 per cent.		

Gold is here the all-absorbing talk; people seem really to have no thought for any other subject. The yield at the gold fields is enormous: the quantities brought into Melbourne alone by the escorts now average at least £2,000,000 sterling per month! It is the poor hardworking man, who has been used to labour and exposure, that is the most successful. Indeed, the "tables are turned," and the labourer and mechanic is rapidly becoming the "gentleman of wealth," while the hitherto rich man is sinking into insignificance and ruin from the total want of labour.

One may congratulate himself in not being involved in any farming establishment in these colonies. Under existing circumstances he certainly would have been badly off; for all farm servants, shepherds, &c., have flocked to the diggings. Large and valuable properties are thrown out of cultivation; and many hundreds of thousands of sheep will have to go unshorn for this season at least. Shopkeepers of every description, and publicans in particular, are making rapid fortunes! The returned gold-digger is perfectly reckless of expense; no price is too great for the dealer to ask for anything that the successful digger fancies, for either himself or his wife. Ladies and gentlemen can scarcely get common civility in the shops. Drunkenness and debauchery prevail to a fearful extent, and the streets are now scarcely passable for a respectable female.

The colony of Adelaide, like this, has suffered seriously by the gold discoveries; all the labourers have left. Here we do get convict servants, though we pay high even for these; for example, the class of servants we paid £12 a year for when we arrived (in 1850), are now £25 a year.

We find the following singular advertisement in the *Portland Herald* (South Australia). The writer does not appear to be a member of the Society of Friends, but the pacific sentiments he displays are not unworthy of a body whose principle it is to overcome evil with good:—

NO REWARD.—ROBERT.—Whereas, on the evening of Sunday week, my house was feloniously entered, and goods to the value of £10 taken therefrom. I hereby give notice that I offer no reward for the discovery of the property—If for no other reason, because I have suffered sufficient loss already. If, however, the party or parties should be discovered, I do not intend to prosecute them: First, because my evidence will not be received in a Court of Justice unless I swear, which my creed forbids me to do; second, because I believe that transporting the parties, or sending them to the watch-house, would make them worse than they are—and I am forbidden to return evil for evil; Third, because this would be a strange way of showing the forgiveness which I am bound to exercise. If the said parties should see this notice, and if they will come to see me, I hereby promise to do them no harm, and shall be glad of an opportunity of conversing with them. If they are afraid to meet me now, we shall meet hereafter. Finally, I earnestly beg of them to give up their present evil habits, and to live a useful life, that they may have part in the tender mercies of their Gracious Preserver.

March 29, 1852.

A SUBURBAN.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—Mr. Lindsay, the well-known ship-owner, has just announced his intention of starting his monster Australian emigrant ship, the *Caroline Chisholm*, from Southampton. This ship will convey out 900 young women of good character as emigrants. The benevolent Mrs. Chisholm is going out to Australia with these young women.

ARRIVAL AT MELBOURNE.—The *Marlborough*, 1600 tons, one of Smith's fleet of teak-built Indianies, arrived at Melbourne on the 4th of November, after a passage of only 78 days from the Lizard. She took out 325 passengers, the whole of whom arrived in perfect health and in high spirits.

JAMAICA.—Private letters from Jamaica give encouraging accounts of the prospects of copper-mining in that island. It is stated "that copper will yet make Jamaica more wealthy than ever she was in her painful sugar days."

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—The interior of St. George's Hall is at present being thoroughly renovated. It is intended to line the side walls, as high as the galleries, with a polished rose granite dado (which is now fixed), and above with polished marbles in colours. The balustrades will probably be of black marble. The six pairs of doors opening into the hall will be in bronze, the panels open work, with plate-glass introduced between the inner and outer tracery (if one may so call it). Those doors will cost about £300 a pair: they are being manufactured by Potter, of London, from Mr. Cockerell's designs. The ceiling of the hall has been entirely remodelled in the ornamental part. The large panels are being filled with the armorial bearings of the kingdom, the county palatine, and the principal towns, emblazoned in colours. The pendentives of the vaulting are to be enriched with large allegorical groups in low relief, in plaster. The floor is being executed in encaustic tiles, by Minton, from a design by Gruner. The centre of the hall will be sunk three steps below the gangway, which extends around. Mr. Willis has sent down a considerable portion of the framework of the organ, with the bellows, wind-chests, and a portion of the pipes: the case and platform will cost together about £2000. The bellows will be worked by a steam-engine, having two 8-inch oscillating cylinders turning a crank, but without a fly-wheel. This is probably the first application of steam power to the production of music on record, except the frightful railway whistle. The organ will be the largest in the world.

SALE OF THE ORLEANS GALLERY.

PARIS, 18th January, 1853.

THE sale of the gallery of the late Duke of Orleans excites an amount of interest disproportioned perhaps to the real importance of the pictures, although many of them are of very considerable merit and value. The circumstances of the sale are well calculated to rouse public sympathy, and to silence, for the moment, the voice of political animosity. The Duke was a liberal patron of art. It was not his custom to order pictures beforehand, but to purchase them when they struck his fancy at the annual exhibition. By far the larger part of the collection has been seen in detail by the public, upon the walls of the Louvre, at successive expositions since 1833, or thereabouts. Purchasing right and left, the Duke accumulated, in the few years preceding his death, many good pictures—some indifferent ones. The former did credit to his artistic judgment, the latter to his kind heart, for it is well known that they were sometimes required to assist necessitous, or encourage rising, talent. Persons acquainted with his character and taste, will not doubt, whilst going over the collection, that there are many pictures which he must have regarded with especial pleasure, and whose contemplation was to him a source of constant gratification. How little did he dream, when forming the little gallery which adorned the Pavillon Marsan, that a few short years should behold him cut off in the flower of his age—his father dethroned and dead—his wife and sons in exile—and his pictures brought to the hammer because his family have no settled habitation wherein to preserve them—and because, perhaps, his children have greater need of money than of works of art!

These circumstances sufficiently account for the constant flow of visitors during the last few days to the auction-room of the Rue des Jeuneurs, and for the difficulty of obtaining tickets for the private view which preceded the admission of the general public. Saturday was the last day of the former; and before ten in the morning ladies began to drop in, although that is a most unusual hour for the chilly Parisian belles to venture forth on a raw January day. Before one o'clock the room was crowded to inconvenience, as it had been upon preceding days. Ary Scheffer, who, as a personal friend of the Orleans family, has had the care of some of the pictures, and the varnishing and preparation of them for the sale, was there, as was also his brother Henry and other artists of note. The most interesting person in the room was Paul Delaroche, who, with characteristic vivacity and energy, darted from picture to picture, giving plenty of exercise to the group of persons who followed his eccentric course, eager to hear his acute and judicious criticisms. These he uttered aloud, but, in consideration, probably, of his numerous audience, they applied only to such pictures as he could praise. It was solely from his silence or neglect that one could infer those of which his opinion was less favourable.

To Delaroche this collection is indebted for what most English amateurs will deem its gem, as it is certainly his masterpiece; it is No. 22 in the catalogue—the "Death of the Duke of Guise." The moment chosen by Delaroche for his picture is that when the Duke has just expired. He lies in a gleam of light from a window, his head raised from the ground and supported by the heavy curtain of a bed, against which he has fallen. His weight has broken some of the fastenings that connect the curtain with the framework. In death, his features still preserve their haughty, stern expression. There is perfect nature in the attitude, the drawing is wonderfully fine, and at first the spectator has no eyes but for this principal and most important object. Soon, however, he finds other things worthy his regard. The group of assassins to the left of the picture, looking what they were, braves of good blood and desperate fortunes; one sheathes his sword, another with the ensanguined steel still bare in his hand, one sallow-visaged murderer clutching a dagger, as though he would gladly deal yet another blow to the inanimate corpse; whilst, on the extreme left, peering from the tapestry that covers the entrance to his cabinet, is seen Henry III., with a strange indefinable expression upon his anxious features, worn by care and debauchery. He seems to question whether his redoubtable enemy be quite dead, and the assassins re-assure him. It was then, historians relate, that he joyfully proceeded to contemplate his victim; and, it is said, angrily placed his foot upon his face. It was the coward's kick to the dead lion.

An interesting subject will sometimes secure admirers to a picture of ordinary merit. But in this instance, subject, design, and execution are all equally admirable. Paul Delaroche is too well known and justly esteemed in England to need his praises chanted here. No one can look at this picture without feeling that he has before him the work of a master. It gains greatly by being gazed at long. In the figure of Guise there is something truly grandiose. The colouring is most judicious. There are none of those startling effects to which such a subject would be likely to tempt an inferior artist, but a beautiful harmony pervaded the whole composition. The price paid by the Duke of Orleans for this fine picture (now some fifteen or twenty years ago) was, I believe, little, if at all more than five hundred pounds.

Although this picture is likely to be generally preferred by the English, most Frenchmen will assign the palm of the collection to Ary Scheffer, who has four pictures in it. Two of them may rank amongst his very best. The "Francesca di Rimini" is, indeed, a picture one might pass whole days in gazing at. It is full of poetry and grace—a worthy illustration of Dante's wonderful poem. I need hardly glance at so well-known a subject. In the second circle of hell, borne along by the terrible tornado that symbolises the whirlwind of passion, Francesca and her lover Paolo, slain with the same sword-thrust by the jealous husband of the former, pass before the saddened vision of Dante and of Virgil. None will have forgotten the exquisite lines the great Italian bard has put into Francesca's mouth. It requires that courage which a consciousness of genius gives to venture to paint what Dante has so deliciously described. Failure had been profanation; success is fame. The German painter has nobly realised the inspiration of the Italian poet. Less important, but of very great merit, is the same artist's picture of Byron's "Giaour." With clenched fist, set teeth, and gleaming eyes, with rage and despair in every feature, the monk stands apart from his brethren, who are seen piously kneeling and praying in the background. For his passion-tossed soul there is neither resignation nor peace. "Medora," the companion picture, is of inferior merit. The fourth and last of M. Scheffer's works comprised in this collection is "Le Christ Consolateur"—Christ comforting the broken-hearted, and breaking the chains of the captive. The Saviour is seated in the centre; on his left hand are the liberated captives, on his right those to whom he imparts comfort in affliction. The expression in some of the countenances is exceedingly fine, notably in those of an aged woman, in whose pallid but placid features are to be read the traces of a long life of suffering, and of a mother bending over her dead infant. The captive from whose bruised and galled wrists the manacles have just broken away, and who falls back swooning from weakness and sudden joy, is also particularly worthy of notice. The companion picture to this one is in England. It was purchased by a Liverpool gentleman, for, I believe, £1200.

Henry Scheffer has one picture here, which, in size and subject, might score as a companion to Delaroche's "Duke of Guise." There is a wide difference in the style of the two artists. "Joan of Arc conducted to the Stake" is, however, a spirited picture, although not one of its painter's best.

We come to a picture which attracts as much, if not more, notice and comment than any other in the room, but with which few appear wholly satisfied. This is Ingres's "Stratonice." The story is well known, and may be found in Plutarch. Without, however, descending to detail, I must say that the picture is not one that appeals strongly to the heart or to the imagination. People look at it and talk about it, but they do not seem to feel it. I do not think that the picture next to it, "Edipus consulting the Sphinx," also by Ingres, is particularly popular, although it unquestionably has great merits. The drawing of the legs and feet and extended hand of Edipus is exceedingly remarkable. In his face the artist has been less successful. He has endeavoured to convey an expression of anxious inquiry, and to a certain extent he has done so, but at the same time has given a slightly sheepish cast to the countenance. The look is not one of intelligent interrogation, and does not quite satisfy the scrupulous observer, disposed to strict criticism of the works of so distinguished an artist. Unquestionably there are very fine things in the picture, things not unworthy of the great painter in the study of whose works Ingres has sought and found so much of his inspiration. Raffaele himself might have painted the dead man's foot in the corner of the picture below the Sphinx.

It is time to turn to an artist before whose works I found Delaroche loud in admiration. Poor Decamps is very ill—dying, they say. He has three pictures here—"The Battle of the Cimbric," "Joseph sold by his Brethren," and "Samson combating the Philistines." The first-named is a huge chaos of humanity. Who wins the battle—who loses it—which is the direction of the flight—whether these are clashing in pursuit, or flying in panic—whether these are conquerors or conquered—are matters concerning which there is some difficulty in deciding. But I have seldom, if ever, seen the idea of a vast extent of ground, and of a

prodigious multitude of men, more effectively and forcibly conveyed. And the picture contains groups and figures of truly Salvatorish effect, which it is impossible to look at without admitting them to be the work of a man of very superior and unusual talent. "Samson smiting his Enemies with the Jawbone" is the least interesting of the three; but it includes, like that of the "Cimbric," unmistakable evidence of the painter's ability. "Joseph sold by his Brethren" will probably be generally preferred to its two companions. The foreground is very admirable—the atmosphere beautiful. A singular fault of perspective—or what, at least, appears such to the vulgar eye—might easily be obviated by introducing a slight break in the ground. As it is, the group composed of Joseph, his brothers, and the Ethiopians, has a dwarfish appearance, owing to its apparently too great proximity to a gigantic camel, and other objects in the foreground.

If M. Eugène Delacroix would finish his pictures, instead of dismissing them from his studio when still mere sketches, there would be more pleasure in looking at and writing about them. It is a pity to see such evident power marred by such careless execution. There are some very good points in his "Scene from Quentin Durward, the Murder of the Bishop of Liege." The lights and shades are exceedingly fine, and the figure and attitude of La March is highly characteristic; but in other parts of the picture great negligence is manifest. Durward looks like a heavy boor, or stalwart drayman, rather than an active and graceful youth.

As for the picture of "Hamlet and the Gravedigger," surely such a Prince of Denmark never stood upon canvas. It is only fit to illustrate one of Mr. Alexander Dumas's improved French versions of Shakespeare. There are five pictures by Delacroix; but these are the two most interesting subjects. "The Interior of a Convent"—a poor delinquent dragged before his ecclesiastical superior, does not tell its story very well. The colouring is good, but the drawing careless in the extreme.

That very meritorious French marine painter, Gudin, who has occasionally exhibited at the Royal Academy's annual show in London, has one sea-piece, "A View of Tréport," in the Orleans collection. It is well and carefully painted, the water, as usual with that artist, being of a very transparent and natural effect.

Tony Johannot has one work in the collection, "The Death of Duguesclin," of average merit. Next to it comes "Jephtha's Daughter," by Lehmann, an artist of repute here, and who has been a frequent contributor to the Louvre Exhibitions. There is a singularity in the arrangement of this picture. The three figures on each side of the two principal ones have a sameness of attitude that strikes the eye at once, and not with a pleasing effect—I mean that the position and attitude of the three figures on the one side, correspond, figure for figure, and without any important variation, with those of the three figures upon the other. This gives a stiffness to the picture, which can hardly be termed a pleasing one. There is a lack of feeling and sentiment in the faces, and the grouping reminds one of a *pose plastique*. "Michael Angelo tending his Sick Servant," by Robert Fleury, has considerable interest. The countenance of the painter is full of expression.

It were unpatriotic to conclude this sketch of, upon the whole, a very well chosen collection of French pictures, without alluding to the only one amongst them that is from the hand of an English artist. Bonington, a great favourite with the French, contributes a sketchy canvas, entitled "The Page and the Courtesan." It tells its story plainly enough. There is expression in the faces, and even some humour in the look imparted to that of the page. It lacks finish. It has been engraved in the well-known French series entitled "Gallery of Ancient and Modern Artists." A large proportion of the pictures I have named have obtained the honours of engraving or lithography. A very fine and costly line engraving upon steel, of the "Duke of Guise's Death" was published not very long ago, and is, at this moment, on account of the sale of the original, to be seen in the windows of most of the Paris print-sellers. "Stratonice" is in process of engraving, perhaps finished, but not yet published.

PARIS, Jan. 19, 1853.—The prices obtained for the principal pictures at yesterday's sale, justify my estimate of their relative merits, except in one or two instances. The most prominent of these is the "Stratonice," for which the Musée de the Luxembourg went as far as 50,000 francs, and which was finally knocked down to Count Demidoff for 63,000 francs. The Count may boast of having bought two of the dearest pictures in the sale, he having also given a thousand pounds for "Sampson and the Philistines," by far the least interesting and meritorious of Decamps's three pictures. Delaroche's picture went even higher than was expected, but yet very cheap, if "Stratonice" be taken as the standard. The price obtained for the latter excites much surprise, and there are few persons who would not prefer possessing "The Death of Guise," or one of Scheffer's, whose best fetched exactly the same price as did Delaroche's, viz., 52,500 francs. The "Francesca di Rimini" was sold for 9000 francs less. Although so young a picture, it is already the worse for wear, or I am inclined to think it would have obtained a higher price. The Marquis of Hertford gave 15,000 francs for Roqueplan's very ugly "Lion Amoureux." Another picture from the same hand, "The Antiquary," was, in my opinion, and I believe in that of most people, the dearest in the sale. It was sold to the Duke of Galliera for 30,000 francs. The Delacroix went at low prices, although 6300 francs seems to me abundant money for the pasty-faced Hamlet, "The Battle of the Cimbric," for 28,000 francs; "The Giaour," 23,500 francs; "Joseph and his Brethren," for 37,000 francs, to Dr. Vérou, of the *Constitutionnel*. The buyer of "The Duke of Guise" was variously named in the auction-room, but I have reason to know that it was purchased for account of the Duke d'Aumale. Altogether, these pictures have sold exceedingly well, and the sum realised is upwards of £20,000.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.

A *débutante*, from the Manchester theatre, appeared here on Monday in a new part, transferred for the purpose from the drama of "Marie Salmon," by MM. Albrize and St. Yves. The heroine in the adaptation takes the name of *Lilian Gervaise*, and Mr. Morris Barnett has presented us with a striking outline, which Miss Anderton succeeded in filling up with the requisite stage effect. We wished, however, that she had appeared in a better play; for the motives of the present are so thoroughly French, that the translator had evidently a strong interest in creating mysteries where revelations were expected. The dreaded incident was this:—A dismal Marquis—in order to promote the happiness of his second wife, with a lover with whom she is about to elope—benevolently commits suicide, and poor *Lilian* is suspected of having poisoned him. A little book containing the Marquis's confession is in the hands of *Pompon*, a rustic and despised lover (Mr. Compton), who, not knowing its value, retains it to the last moment, when an accidental allusion to it causes its timely production. In the management of this little book, the constructive art of the playwright is exhibited; and the use made of it is, in all cases, providential. In other respects the business of the scene was not generally well conducted, and much of the dialogue was "stale, flat, and unprofitable." For the heroine's sake, the piece, however was suffered to pass the ordeal of a first night with safety. An injudicious cast, nevertheless, converted this good feeling into a very unpleasant state of mind for a moment, but the audience rallied from the shock, which was of the most sudden and startling character; and the new actress was properly called before the curtain to be assured that the offence was not of her committal.

STRAND.

The play of "Civilization," which, as we before stated, was to be transferred, with Mr. Anderson, to this stage for a week, has been placed on it with great care, and we find, has commanded full houses. This is a very gratifying circumstance, and demonstrates that an earnest and honest piece of dramatic writing, wherever produced—though even in the east of London—will find its way to more favoured arenas, until it occupies the position justified by its merits. It also shows that the public heart is, after all, in the right place, and will respond with a proper and tasteful appreciation, whenever the excellence of the production justifies extraordinary success.

WINDSOR ROYAL THEATRICALS.—On Friday week, the "Captain of the Watch" and the "Windmill" were performed before her Majesty. Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Keeley, Mr. Meadows, and Mrs. Winstanley had the honour of appearing on the occasion. Yesterday was performed Mr. Douglas Jerrold's new and original drama of "St. Cupid; or, Dorothy's Fortune," which will be repeated to-night at the Princess' Theatre.

A SINGULAR PROPHECY FULFILLED.—Three years have not elapsed since the great organ of Protection and the foe to Democracy (*Blackwood's Magazine*, for July, 1850) thus expressed itself:—"Would any man in the exercise of his experience wish to see the finances of England in the hands of any Jew in existence? And let no man pretend that this conception is imaginary. Place a Jew in Parliament, giving him the power of making a party; give him the opportunity of working on the impulses, habits, or necessities of men; and in twelve months you may see him anything he desires—even Chancellor of the Exchequer!"—*Morning Chronicle*.



MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

In the place of event, rumour has been very busy this week, as to the revolutions now in progress in some of our principal musical institutions. Thus, it is intimated that it is doubtful whether Costa will resume his post as Conductor of the Philharmonic Society, owing to a misunderstanding with one of the present directors, a distinguished English composer. Then, as regards the New Philharmonic Society, it is given out that there are to be three conductors for six concerts; and amongst the names were those of Spohr and Lindpaintner—the former having obtained permission of his sovereign to visit once more this country. Lindpaintner, the worthy Kapellmeister of Stuttgart, is a respectable composer and a steady conductor; but the presence here of a third or first-rate German professor, is not calculated to import much liveliness to the new Philharmonic schemes, especially when it is known that Benedict, Molique, Sterndale Bennett, Charles Horsley, Henry Smart, and Macfarren, are all his superiors, and are now in London. In the meanwhile, the question is asked again and again, in places where musicians and amateurs most do congregate, how is it, that Herlioz, who, as a composer and conductor, achieved such wondrous triumphs last season; and who, in Weimar, recently created such an immense sensation, in a kind of musical congress, by his opera as well as symphonic productions, has not been re-engaged?—The position of the two Italian Opera-houses is at present enveloped in a cloud of diplomatic mystery. Report says that there will be but one theatre open; but report is very contradictory as to whether it will be the Haymarket establishment or the Covent-garden one. What is certain is, that annihilation has been, or is, under negotiation; and what is probable is, that Mr. Frederick Gye will remain the lessee of one or both Opera-houses. A few days must decide, as the prospectuses, singular or plural, ought to be promulgated early next month.—A letter from St. Petersburg announces that the Russian amateurs are in despair at a serious accident which has happened to Mario. The great tenor was playing *Ruoni*, in the "Huguenots," to Medora's *Valentina*, when in leaping through the window, from which the lovers see the St. Bartholomew massacre in the third act, he fell and sprained his foot dreadfully. Various remedies had been applied, but when the letters left he was still suffering severely, and was, of course, unable to appear on the stage; fortunately, Tambrlik is in the company.—It is rather curious that whilst Verdi's "Luisa Miller" has not been a financial success at the Italian Opera in Paris, the French version is in active preparation at the Imperial Opera.—After a sharp war with the managers and the press, the company of Parisian "Claqueurs" is again in full operation.—The Emperor of France is distributing the crosses of the Legion of Honour in profusion amongst the musicians, whilst the King of Prussia is not less liberal in the award of orders and distinctions to artists.—From the Prussian capital we learn the arrival of Viardot on her way to St. Petersburg, to appear as *Fuils* in the "Prophète."—From Vienna has arrived the news of the death of Madame Weiss, who drilled the forty-eight Viennese dancers who attracted so much attention at Her Majesty's Theatre some seasons since.—Carlotto Grisi and Cerito are engaged at the Italian Opera-house in Vienna; and the last-mentioned *dansseuse* has signed with Mr. Gye for the Royal Italian Opera.—A letter from Mlle. Wagner is in town, stating that she will not come to London this season, fearing a renewal of the terrors of the Chancery and his mace. A German paper has stated that her place of imprisonment for life, if she had sang a note in London last year, in public or private, would have been the Tower!—A paragraph has lately appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries, to the effect that an addition had just been made to the library of the British Museum of a special Music Catalogue, in fifty-seven vols. folio, as if this great labour had been recently finished. This is a mistake; the catalogue is the work of T. Oliphant, Esq., the hon. secretary of the Madrigal Society, who left it quite finished two years and a half since, and if we mistake not, was placed in the library within six months of that time. Mr. Oliphant worked assiduously for ten years at the British Museum.—The increasing popularity of Madame Fiorentini has been proved by her visits to Leamington, Sheffield, and Brighton, within the last fortnight. She sang at concerts in these three towns with marked success. On the 21st she will commence her engagement with Mr. Beale, for a tour in the provinces, the celebrated pianiste, Madame Pleyel, being also secured for a month's series of concerts, Dublin being included in the list. Madame Fiorentini will also sing, on Monday, at Mr. Alleroff's annual concert at Exeter-hall, for which, as usual, a monster programme has been provided, including all the available talent, native and foreign, now in London.—On Tuesday last the "Harp Union" had another delightful *matinee* at Erard's Rooms, in Great Marlborough-street; the programme included Herz and Bochs's duo, for two harps, in Rossini's "Donna del Lago," played by Mr. T. H. Wright and Mr. H. J. Trust; Oberthur's "Nocturne" for three harps, executed by Messrs. Trust, Wright, and Boleyn Reeves; Dussek's "Duo Concertante" in B flat, performed by Messrs. Wright and B. Reeves; and a duo in Rossini's "Moses," by Messrs. B. Reeves and Wright. There will be another meeting on the 28th instant.—We subjoin a letter from an English amateur in Italy, dated Milan, the 6th instant:—"An opera, by Mazzucato, entitled 'Luigi V.' which was first produced at Parma a few months since, and met with the most brilliant success, and in consequence of which the composer was created a chevalier by the Grand Duke, has been the opening novelty at La Scala, at Milan, on the commencement of the present Carnival. It resembles the German school more than the Italian, which is likely to make it a greater favourite in England than in Italy, where the extraordinary admiration for the Verdi style of composition still continues, to the exclusion of nearly all other former works of celebrated composers, and thus holds music, as it were, in a state of bondage. In the 'Luigi V.' Cazzaniga, and Brambilla (both it is to be observed, pupils of Mazzucato), sustain the principal female parts, supported by the basso Corsi and the tenor Negrini. The prima donna Cazzaniga (the Marchesa Malaspina) is undoubtedly the most interesting and beautiful female singer at present in Italy, and will shortly be heard in London, being engaged at the Royal Italian Opera for the ensuing season. The merits of the instrumental portion of the new opera are of the very highest order; and among the beauties of the vocal part are a charming duet for the soprano and the contralto, 'Is lo vidi-ah chi non l'ama,' in the first act; a very fine tenor and grand chorus in the second act; and two arias for the quartet—one in the second, and another in the third act. Notwithstanding, however, its undoubted merits, and the furor which it created at Parma, it has been but coldly received at La Scala (although it still continues its career), arising from prejudice entertained by the Milanese against the composer, in consequence of his having married into a family against whom they entertain an inveterate dislike, from the arbitrary conduct of one of its members during the late revolutions. However, nearly all the English singers and the pupils who go to Milan, endeavour to procure Mazzucato for their master, and invariably speak highly, not only of his great professional ability, but also of his amiability and modesty."—We regret to announce the death of Harper, the celebrated trumpet-player. He attended a rehearsal, at Exeter-hall, of the Thursday's concert of the Harmonic Union, was taken ill, removed to Mr. Surman's house in Exeter-hall, and died a few hours after the attack. The cause of death is not known. He was born in 1780, at Worcester.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase calendar, which is beginning to look "like business," contains three fixtures for next week, viz.: Newton on Wednesday, Tondeshorough on Thursday, and Oundle on Friday; they do not excite any particular interest. The coursing appointments are numerous, commencing with four on Tuesday, viz.: the Amicable (Middlesex), Southminster, Spiddal and Southern (Cork). Lee-Bridge takes place on Wednesday, and Haverah-park and Greta-bridge on Thursday.

FATHERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A great number of horses were backed for the Chester Cup, but only three to any amount, viz., Lady Evelyn, Constantine, and Scarcrow, who are thought to be very well in. The following were the averages:—

FATHERSALL'S.			
3 to 1 agst Cardinal gelding	13 to 1 agst Quikstep	4 to 1 agst The Screw	
14 to 1 agst Oscar (t)	20 to 1 agst Bourton (t)	25 to 1 agst Ha' Fan's Half	
100 to 1 — Sir P. Laurie (t)	20 to 1 — Kt. of Gwynne (t)		
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.			
25 to 1 agst Redmond O'Hanlon (t)	30 to 1 agst Pug Orrock (t)	30 to 1 agst Snowdon Dunhill (t)	
25 to 1 — Grapeshot (t)	20 to 1 — Lumpedge (t)		
	20 to 1 — Pealery (t)		
CHESTER CUP.			
20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	50 to 1 agst The Hatchet	100 to 1 — Shropsh. Lass (t)	
20 to 1 — Constantine (t)	60 to 1 — Merry Bird	100 to 1 — Daneslee (t)	
20 to 1 — Scarcrow (t)	60 to 1 — Dabette (t)	100 to 1 — Ananoola (t)	
20 to 1 — Indian Warrior	100 to 1 — Talford (t)	100 to 1 — Thaid Fawn (t)	
20 to 1 — Tullio	100 to 1 — Julia (t)	100 to 1 — Montague (t)	
20 to 1 — Flon-na-Coul	100 to 1 — Woodvich (t)	100 to 1 — Lantho (t)	
20 to 1 — Black Doctor	100 to 1 — Charity (t)	100 to 1 — Bit of Blue (t)	
	100 to 1 agst Prevention (t)		
DERBY.			
12 to 1 agst West Australian	16 to 1 agst Umbriel	25 to 1 agst Cheddar (t)	
15 to 1 — Pharus (t)	20 to 1 — The Reiver (t)	40 to 1 — Orluoco (t)	

PLYMOUTH GARRISON.—It is understood that Major-General Sir John Roit, K.C.B. (through ill health), has resigned the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Harry G. B. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., the hero of Alival and Sobraon.

There are rumours that Exeter is to be made a garrison town, and that a competent force of infantry and artillery will be stationed there forthwith.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**MISER.**—The present state of the second contest between Harwitz and Williams, we believe to be—Harwitz, 4; Williams, 2; drawn 1. Of the games, as far as we have seen of them, we can say nothing favourable: they are miserably dull and poor. It is to be hoped that Mr. Harwitz's gallant challenge to the winner, will lead to a series of games more worthy of being recorded.

**BRITISH CHESS CLUBS.**—We have to thank the Honorary Secretaries of the St. Albans, the Shrewsbury, the Preston, the Birmingham, and the Birmingham and Edgbaston Chess Clubs, for the information respecting their several clubs.

**J. C. Liverpool.**—Get Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess," and, when thoroughly grounded in the rudiments, study the "Chess Player's Hand-book."

**C. F. S. West Bromwich.**—We are obliged by the games forwarded, and shall give them due attention.

**E. H. You must examine** Problem No. 453 more attentively, and you will find it all correct and ingenious.

**CLERK'S, Cambridge.**—See the notice to "P. W. H." in our last Number.

**Wakefield.**—Your problems are both impracticable.

**C. P.** is advised to abstain from the composition of Chess Problems until he has acquired some little knowledge of the powers of the pieces.

**E. H. of Norwich.**—The problem you refer to was probably printed incorrectly, as the solution in three moves is apparent at a glance.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 467.** by Ernest, Richard, J. M. of Sherburn, G. P., Mathew, D. C. L., Rev. H. L., Rev. P. M. S., M. P., F. H. S., are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 468.** by I. F. W. of Norwich, T. A. of Norwich, J. P. of Bethnal-green, H. F. N., B. X., D. D., Philo-Chess, Miles, Ardous, Nauticus, T. E. B. of Woodford, Devon, E. F. H. of Hackford, W. B. of Leamington, are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS.** by W. T. P., M. P., Ricardo, Clericus, Cambridge, Trueblue, Sizer, Rob Day, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 467.

**WHITE.** 1. Q to K R 2d (ch) P to K Kt 6th (best)  
2. Q to K R 6th P to Q B 4th (best)  
**BLACK.** 3. Kt from K B 6th Q takes Q (best) to Q 7th  
4. R to K 5th (ch) R takes B  
5. P takes I; (ch) K to Q B 3rd  
6. Kt to Q Kt 5th—Mate.

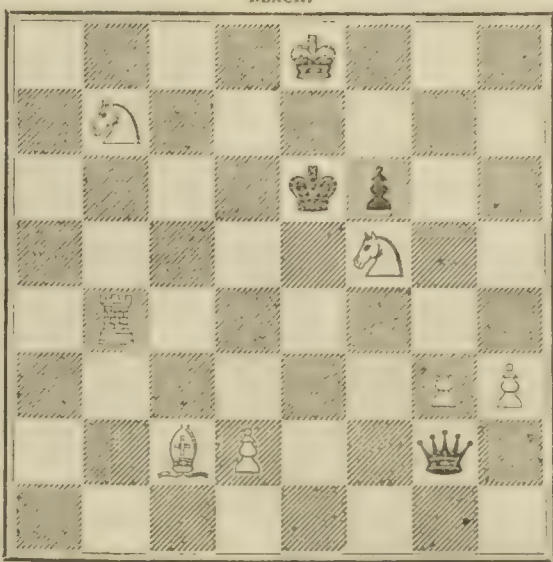
PROBLEM No. 468.

The solution of this beautiful stratagem we shall withhold for a few days

PROBLEM No. 469.

By Mr. MILLARD, of Leeds.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game between Herr LOWENTHAL and Mr. BRIEN, of Oxford: the former giving the odds of "the exchange," that is his Queen's Rook, for the adversary's Queen's Knight.

(Remove White's Q R and Black's Q Kt from the board.)

**WHITE (MR. L.)** 1. P to K 4th 2. P to Q B 4th 3. P to K B 4th 4. Kt to Q B 3rd 5. P to K 5th 6. Kt to K B 3rd 7. P takes P 8. P to Q 3rd 9. B to K Kt 5th 10. B takes B 11. Kt takes P 12. B to K 2nd 13. Kt to K B 3rd 14. Q to her 2nd 15. K takes Q 16. K Kt to K 5th 17. Kt takes B 18. B to K B 3rd 19. P to Q Kt 3rd 20. K R to K sq 21. Kt to Q R 4th 22. Kt to Q B 3rd 23. Kt to Q R 4th 24. R to K 3rd 25. K to his 2nd 26. B to K Kt 4th 27. B to K B 3rd 28. P to K R 4th 29. B to K 4th 30. P to K Kt 3rd 31. B to K B 3rd 32. Kt to Q B 3rd (d) 33. Kt to K 4th 34. B to K Kt 2nd 35. Kt to Q B 3rd

**BLACK (MR. B.)** 1. P to K 3rd 2. P to K B 4th 3. P to K Kt 3rd 4. P to K Kt 2nd 5. P to Q 3rd 6. P takes P 7. B to K B 3rd (a) 8. Kt takes B 9. Kt takes P 10. Q to her 5th 11. Q to K 6th 12. Q takes Q (ch) 13. B to Q 2nd (b) 14. B to Q B 3rd 15. P takes Kt 16. Q R to Kt sq 17. K R to Q sq 18. K R to Q 3rd 19. Kt to Q 2nd 20. Kt to K B 3rd 21. Kt to Q 2nd 22. Kt to K B sq 23. K to K 2nd 24. Q R to K sq 25. P to K R 4th 26. P to K B sq 27. P to K 4th 28. K R to K B 3rd 29. K to R 3rd (c) 30. K R to K B 4th 31. K R to K B 4th 32. P to Q Kt sq 33. P to Q R 4th 34. Kt to K B 3rd

**WHITE.** 36. Kt to Q B 4th

**BLACK.** 37. R to K B 3rd 38. P takes P 39. R takes R 40. Kt takes P 41. Kt takes P (f) 42. K to Q 3rd (h) 43. K to B 3rd 44. P takes P 45. B to K B 3rd 46. Kt to K Kt 5th 47. B takes P 48. K to Kt 4th

**WHITE.** 49. Kt to K B 3rd 50. P to Q B 5th 51. Kt takes Kt 52. K to Kt 5th 53. B to Q 5th 54. P to Q B 5th 55. K to Q B 5th 56. P to Q Kt 4th 57. P to K 5th 58. P to K 6th 59. K takes R 60. P to Q Kt 7th 61. P to Q Kt 8th (Queens)

**BLACK.** 57. R to K B 3rd 58. P takes R 59. P takes P 60. Kt takes P (f) 61. P to Q R 5th (g) 62. K to Q sq (ch) 63. P takes P 64. Kt to K 6th 65. Kt to K B 4th (f) 66. Kt to K Kt 5th 67. R to K ch (ch) 68. R takes K Kt P (h)

**WHITE.** 69. Kt to K B 3rd 70. P to Q B 5th 71. Kt takes Kt 72. K to Kt 5th 73. B to Q 5th 74. P to Q B 5th 75. K to Q B 5th 76. P to K 5th 77. P to K 6th 78. P to R 7th 79. P to R 8th (Queens checking)

**BLACK.** 69. K to Kt 6th 70. K to Kt 7th (ch) 71. Q to her R 6th (ch) 72. Q to her R 6th (ch) 73. Q to her R 6th (ch) 74. Q to her R 6th (ch) 75. Q to her R 6th (ch) 76. Q to her R 6th (ch) 77. Q to her R 6th (ch) 78. Q to her R 6th (ch) 79. Q to her R 6th (ch)

**WHITE.** 79. P to Q B 7th—wins.

(a) It is very doubtful whether Black could have preserved the doubled Pawn ultimately, but he might have maintained it for some time by playing Kt to K 2nd.

(b) P to Q Kt 3rd would certainly have been better play.

(c) Black might have got a line, but not losing, attack, by advancing the Pawn to K 5th.

(d) We are at some loss to understand why Mr. L. did not take the Q B Pawn with his Bishop.

(e) Had White played his Bishop to K R 3rd, as we think he ought to have done, Black would have moved P to Q Kt 5th, giving up the exchange.

(f) It is clear that, if he had taken the Pawn with his Bishop, Black would have gained a piece by playing Rook to K 4th.

(g) We should have preferred playing the Kt to K B 3rd; for, suppose:—

**WHITE.** 41. K to Q 5th 42. K takes Kt 43. B takes Kt

**BLACK.** Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes Kt P to Q B 4th

with, we think, a winning game.

(h) Had he taken the offered Pawn, Black would have moved his Kt to K 4th.

(i) Kt to Q 5th (check) would, perhaps, have been better.

(j) He should rather have moved his Kt to Q 5th.

(k) The position now is one of exceeding interest and difficulty.

(l) This is a very difficult position, and one which, I think, Mr. B. should have checked at K Kt 5th, and he must then have drawn the game—e.g.

**WHITE.** 62. K to Q 5th 63. K to Q Kt 7th (ch) 64. K to Q B 5th (best)

**BLACK.** Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes Kt P to Q B 4th

**WHITE.** 65. K to Q 5th 66. K to Q Kt 7th (ch) 67. K to Q B 5th

**BLACK.** Q to K B 6th (ch) Q to K B 6th (ch)

And White must either give up his Pawn or submit to a drawn game.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 790.—SCHACHZEITUNG.

**White:** K at Q Kt 2nd, R at K Kt 2nd and K 7th, B at K B 6th and K R sq, Kts at Q 7th and Q B 3rd, P at Q B 4th.  
**Black:** K at Q 3rd, Q at Q 8th, Rs at K R sq, and Q R 8th, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K B 5th, P at Q Kt 2nd.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.—The Treasury have, on the application of the Secretary, sanctioned the delivery uncensored at Marlborough-house of casts and other fragile examples of ornamental art from the Continent, for the use of the schools under the superintendence of this department.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen have been admitted members of the College:—Messrs. A. S. Wood, London; R. Welch, Taunton; J. G. Paine, Brighton; W. Coulthard, Borneo; S. Tucker, Australia; F. Macdonald, Old Kent-road; S. J. Burrows, London; and C. Vaudin, Jersey.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**LENGTHENING THE "MARLBOROUGH" (120 guns).**—This highly-interesting nautical operation has been performed in Portsmouth Dockyard, by the master shipwright of that yard, who lengthened the *Windor Castle* (now the *Duke of Wellington*) in the same way at Pembroke Dockyard. The *Marlborough* will now be proceeded with as a screw three-decker, and will probably mount 130 guns.

**PRESERVED MEATS.**—A board of naval officers (Lieut. Pym, Master-Commander Allen, and Surgeon Edward d'Anvergne), have been engaged in inspecting the preserved meat sent into Deptford victualling yard. This board was appointed for that purpose, as a large quantity of the provisions and preserved meats now in store will be supplied to the expedition about to be sent to the Arctic regions, and it will be gratifying to know that the preserved meats furnished to them will be in good condition and all of the very best quality.

**SHIP LAUNCH.**—Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Tribune*, of thirty guns and 300-horse power, was launched last week at Sheerness. The following are the principal dimensions:—Length between the perpendiculars, 192 feet; length of keel, for tonnage, 163 feet 5½ inches; breadth, extreme, 43 feet; breadth, for tonnage, 42 feet 6 inches; breadth, moulded, 41 feet 10 inches; depth in hold, 12 feet 11 inches; burden in tons, 1570 55-94.

**ROYAL MARINES.**—Her Majesty, by Order in Council, dated November 27, has been pleased to direct that 1500 men be added to the strength of the corps of Royal Marines. The re-distribution of the corps is as follows:—102 divisional companies; each company to consist of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 5 corporals, 3 drummers, and 89 privates; making a total of 105 in each company. And 10 Artillery companies; each company to consist of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 7 corporals, 4 bombardiers, 3 drummers, and 145 gunners; making a total of 172 in each company. The above augmentation does not add a single officer or non-commissioned officer to the corps, as it is confined exclusively to the addition of 13 privates to each of the 25 companies at Chatham, to each of the 27 companies at Portsmouth, to each of the 25 companies at Plymouth, and to each of the 25 companies at Woolwich; and 17 gunners to each of the 10 artillery companies at Portsmouth.

**ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.**—An augmentation of this highly useful corps will take place after the close of the financial year in April next, as it could be greatly increased without any additional expense for officers, as it has always been commanded by officers of the Royal Engineers. The Royal Sappers and Miners consists of 22 companies, containing 100 men in each, or a total of 2200, equal to the strength of two battalions of the Royal Artillery.

**SELLING OUT.**—The General Commanding-in-Chief has refused to allow the Lieutenant-Colonelcy to go in the 85th Light Infantry. Two captains in the regiment have also been refused permission to sell out. It seems that Lord Hardinge does not approve of officers selling out after ships have been taken to convey their regiment on foreign service. "Sell or sail!" was the imperative alternative of the Duke. "Sail!" is the mandate of Lord Hardinge.—*United Service Gazette.*

**RECRUITING.**—Labour in the provinces being extremely dull, owing to the continuance of wet weather, scarcely a week has passed since the order for recruiting was issued from the Horse Guards, but above 100 recruits are sent up to London from the country districts. Recruits for the 3rd Light Dragoons (ordered home from India), must be of the same standard (5ft. 7in. to 5ft. 9in.) as those cavalry regiments on home services; whereas for those stationed in India and the Cape, they are taken at 5ft. 6in. The recruiting parties belonging to regiments in Australia find no difficulty in raising men to serve in those colonies. Several recruiting parties have been called in; but those for the Royal Artillery, cavalry regiments, and the Royal Marines are still actively engaged; these corps being more particular as to age, height, and character, their levies do not come in so briskly.

**CREWS IN AUSTRALIA.**—Mr. James Baines, of Liverpool, accompanied by Captain J. W. Forbes, of the ship *Marco Polo*, and Captain Alexander Newland, had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, at the Board of Trade, on the subject of ships deserted by their crews in Australia.

We understand that the Government have lately been making inquiries at the various railways, for the purpose of ascertaining what number of carriages, waggons, and engines could be placed at their disposal, and what facilities could be afforded in the event of any sudden emergency—should the time unhappily arrive.

**THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—At a lecture given at the Russell Institution on Tuesday by Mr. Weld, the lecturer stated that it was not intended to send a steamer out with Captain Trollope as a tender to the *Rattlesnake*, which is very much to be regretted, as it is exceedingly doubtful if the *Rattlesnake*, which is to sail on the 2nd of next month, will be able to reach Behring's Straits before the close of the open season.

**BRITISH MUSEUM.**—A deputation of the trustees, consisting of the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Lord Mahon, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert H. Inglis, Mr. Hallam, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, attended by Sir Henry Ellis, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the official residence in Downing-street.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN POULTRY SHOW.

In our Journal of last week, we noticed this novel metropolitan Exhibition at the Baker-street Bazaar. We have engraved upon the next page another selection from the prizes. The success of the Show was very great; on Tuesday, when the charge for admission was 5s., there were some hundreds of visitors; and, on Wednesday, when the admission fee was 1s., there were upwards of 5000 visitors; and similar numbers on Thursday and Friday.

We subjoin a statement of the number of classes and pens exhibited, and it may be observed that each pen contained from two to four animals:—

Fowl.	Classes.	Pens.	Fowl.	Classes.	Pens.
Spanish	.. 3 ..	36	Gallies	.. 8 ..	48
Game	.. 7 ..	70	Hamburg	.. 8 ..	27
Cochin China	.. 7 ..	219	Poland	.. 9 ..	27
Malay	.. 2 ..	10	Bantams	.. 4 ..	61

There were also 45 pens of other distinct breeds of fowls, 11 pens of geese, 33 pens of ducks, 10 pens of turkeys, 240 pens of pigeons, and 45 pens of rabbits.

At the sale by auction, by Mr. Strafford, on Thursday and Friday, the competition was very great, especially for the Cochin China classes. Few of the Spanish fowls were sold, owing to their high reserved prices.

The most important sales effected in the Cochin China classes were the following:—

Class 15, Cochin China (pairs only), first prize, pen 81, Mr. John Bidwell, Guildford: this pair fetched the extraordinary price of £40 7s. Pen 82, Mr. C. Cooper, Guildford; commended; sold for 19 guineas. In this class Nos. 53 and 54, belonging to Dr. Gwynne, although not prizes, sold, one pen for £7 15s., and the other for £8 10s.; and pen 78, belonging to Mr. Smith, of the Old Jewry, was purchased for Mr. Majoribanks for £19 5s.

In Class 17, Cochin China (white), the first prize, pen 5, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Allen, Englefield-green, hatched only in June and July last, fetched £26 5s.

There were a number of pens sold at the auction by Mr. Strafford at enormous prices, which were not allowed to compete for prizes, being exhibited by members of the committee. For instance—No. 97, a single Cochin China pullet, silver cinnamon, bred from Mr. Gilbert's Queen, the reserve price for which was fixed at 15 guineas, sold for 18 guineas; No. 98, belonging to the same gentleman, "the Queen herself," a splendid buff hen, was sold for 18 guineas; No. 87, a cock and pullet, buff-coloured, from the stock of Mr. Fairlie, the hen bred by Gilbert, sold for £15; No. 91, cock and pullet, buff, sold for £12; and No. 94, a buff pullet, bred from the same stock as the pair which fetched £49 7s., sold for £8 10s.

The Engraved Specimens are some of the finest Cochin Chinese and game fowl, and a few pigeons. The prices of the latter birds varied from 10s. to 45s. per pair.

The black short-faced tumbler belonging to Mr. Eaton were much admired; as were a pair of yellow short-faced tumbler, and a pair of flying beards.

**CHINA FOWLS PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.**—By the last steamer from the United States, a cage of very choice domestic fowls, was brought to her Majesty Queen Victoria, a present from George P. Burnham, Esq., of Boston, Mass. The consignment embraced nine beautiful birds—two males and seven pullets, bred from stock imported by Mr. Burnham direct from China. The fowls are seven and eight months old, but are of mammoth proportions, and exquisite plumage—light silvery grey bodies, approaching white, delicately traced and pencilled with black upon the neck hackles and tips of the wings and tails. The parent stock of these extraordinary fowls weigh at maturity upwards of twenty-three pounds the pair; while their form, notwithstanding this great weight, is unexceptionable. They possess all the rotundity and beauty of the Dorking fowl; and, at the same age, nearly double the weight of the latter. They are denominated Grey Shanghaes (in contradistinction to the Red or Yellow Shanghaes), and are considered, in America, the finest of all the great Chinese varieties. That they are a distinct race, is evident from the accuracy with which they breed, and the very close similarity that is shown amongst them; the whole of these birds being almost precisely alike, in form, plumage, and general characteristics. They are said to be the most prolific of all the Chinese fowls. At the time of their shipment these birds weighed about twenty pounds the pair.



## PRIZES FROM THE METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION OF POULTRY AND PIGEONS.



1. BLACK FANTAILS.—MR. G. C. ADKINS, EDGEASTON.  
3. BLUE TURBITS.—MR. A. GROTE, TOOTING.

CLASS XII., NO. 50.—MR. THOMAS H. POTTS, CROYDON.  
COCHIN-CHINA.—CINNAMON AND BUFF.

2. WHITE FANTAILS.—MR. ESTRANGE, ASTLEY BURGH HALL.  
4. AUSTRALIAN PIGEONS.—MR. G. C. ADKINS, EDGEASTON.



CLASS XXVI., NO. 4.—MR. H. THURNALL, ROYSTON.

CLASS XXV., NO. 2.—MR. W. DEXTER, SECKINGTON.

CLASS XXII., NO. 7.—CAPTAIN W. HORNDY, NEAR PRESCOT.

GAME FOWL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## NEW CHURCH AT KINGSWOOD, SURREY.

THE hamlet of Kingswood—annexed to the vicarage of Ewell, lying five miles from its parish church—has lately been provided with a church of its own, built entirely at the expense of Mr. Thomas Alcock, M.P., the owner of the manor, and adjoining his beautiful castellated residence of Kingswood Warren. The church, which is cruciform in plan, is a substantial building in the Early Decorated style, with a massive and lofty central tower. There are no pews, the whole of the seats being open. The architect is Mr. Ferrey, of London. It has been five years building, the men upon it being employed at seasons when work was not to be obtained elsewhere.

The church was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. After the ceremony, a substantial dinner was served in one of Mr. Edgington's large tents, to which all Mr. Alcock's tenantry, labourers, and the inhabitants of the district were invited. About 400 partook of Mr.

Alcock's hospitality, exclusive of a large party who dined at the hon. gentleman's residence.

The Bishop of Winchester occupied the chair; and at the conclusion of the dinner his Lordship rose, and thanked Mr. Alcock for the kind way in which he had assembled them together beneath that tent. It was a great privilege to meet not only the clergy and laity of the district, but so many of the poor inhabitants—a class whom it had been Mr. Alcock's greatest pleasure to have around him, and for whose wants, both spiritual and temporal, he was anxious to provide. They had that morning met together in God's house, and he rejoiced they had met together again at that hospitable board without reference to rank or station. There were times when it was pleasing to see neighbours rally round neighbours; and when the object in view was to promote the spiritual welfare of all, what could be more gratifying—what more delightful to contemplate? There was one circumstance in connection with the day's proceedings to him peculiarly gratifying. That was the second church he had been called on to consecrate in that neighbourhood, and both of them were built at the sole expense of the same individual; and in the whole of his experience there was no instance of similar liberality. And the churches erected by their respected host in that neighbourhood, where he could worship with them, were not the only instances of his liberality; for, in another parish with which he had become connected, he had given a sum equal to the amount of the whole property he possessed there, in providing for the spiritual necessities of the inhabitants. His conduct showed that he was anxious to promote the happiness of his neighbours, that he cared not only for their bodies, but also for their souls. He saw beside him an aged relative of Mr. Alcock, who had been permitted to lay the last stone of that new building which had been consecrated to the worship of God—a circumstance that must have been so gratifying to his feelings that he might almost adopt the language of Simeon, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

This address was followed by the company drinking the healths of Mr. Alcock, the Bishop of Winchester, and Col. Alcock, sen., which terminated the interesting proceedings.



NEW CHURCH AT KINGSWOOD.

## LAUNCH OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP THE "VECTIS."

ANOTHER splendid addition to the mercantile steam navy has been constructed by the Messrs. White, of Cowes, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and was launched on the 11th instant. The new vessel is named *Vectis* (Isle of Wight) is of 1000 tons burthen, and is destined for the new line of contract between Marseilles and Malta.

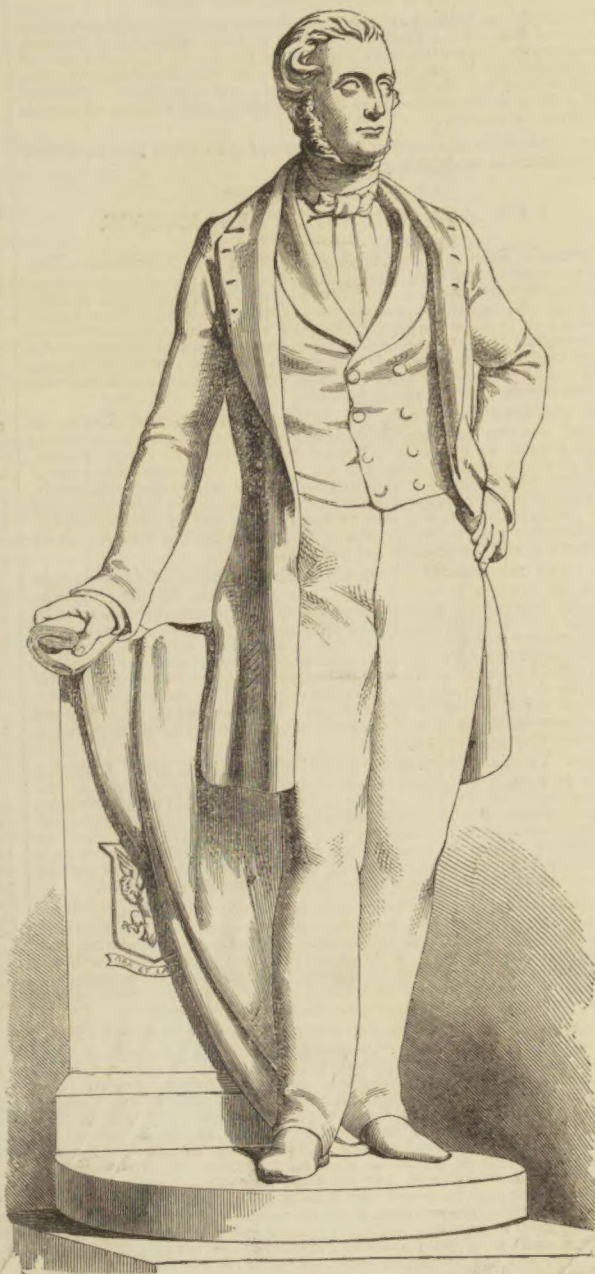
This is the first steam-packet, or vessel of any magnitude, constructed on Messrs. John and Robert White's "Improved diagonal principle," being an improvement in ship-building, to the exclusion of frame timbers, &c., which, in the words of their circular, they have patented "as a practical method of building large vessels more than as a new scheme."

The requirements and reasonable demands of our great commercial steam-packet companies, and the mercantile marine generally, for an improved method of building wooden ships, so that they might be stronger, more buoyant, and carry a larger cargo in proportion to their tonnage, with equal or even greater speed—induced the Messrs. White to turn their attention to the subject; and having satisfied themselves by models and experiments, they undertook to build ships of any magnitude, with great speed and greater internal capacity, by a combination of planking, without the necessity of ribs or frame timbers. Among the advantages over the old system which Messrs. White's "Patent Improved Diagonal Principle" offers are—

1. The timbers or frame are dispensed with; consequently greater buoyancy and internal capacity are produced; and being able to have finer lines, greater speed must be the result.
2. Greater internal capacity for measurement goods, the sides being no thicker than an iron ship, with ribs and ceiling, and no drainage being required.
3. Greater durability; there being no vacant spaces, as between the timbers on the old method, which contain foul air generated from the bilge water, or collect dirt in the openings; and, above all, they may be made fire-proof, by having the "saturated planking" used internally. Added to these advantages, are greater strength in all directions safety in case of accidents; and freedom from rats and other vermin.

The *Vectis* measures 1000 tons, and is destined to have engines of 400-horse power, by Messrs. John Penn and Co. From the sharp construction of this vessel, she looks more like a "river boat" than one destined to be the carrier of our commerce. It may be urged on behalf of the "new principle," that it possesses the confidence of another of our leviathan companies; there being on the adjacent slip, in an advanced state, a steamer of twice her tonnage, namely, 2000 tons, to be called the *Solent*, and intended for one of the Royal West India Mail packets; and, in the course of last week, was laid the keel of another steamer, of 450 tons, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to be constructed on the same principle.

Everything being in readiness for the launch, Mr. Thomas White, in his eightieth year, advanced to the bows of the vessel, and with a



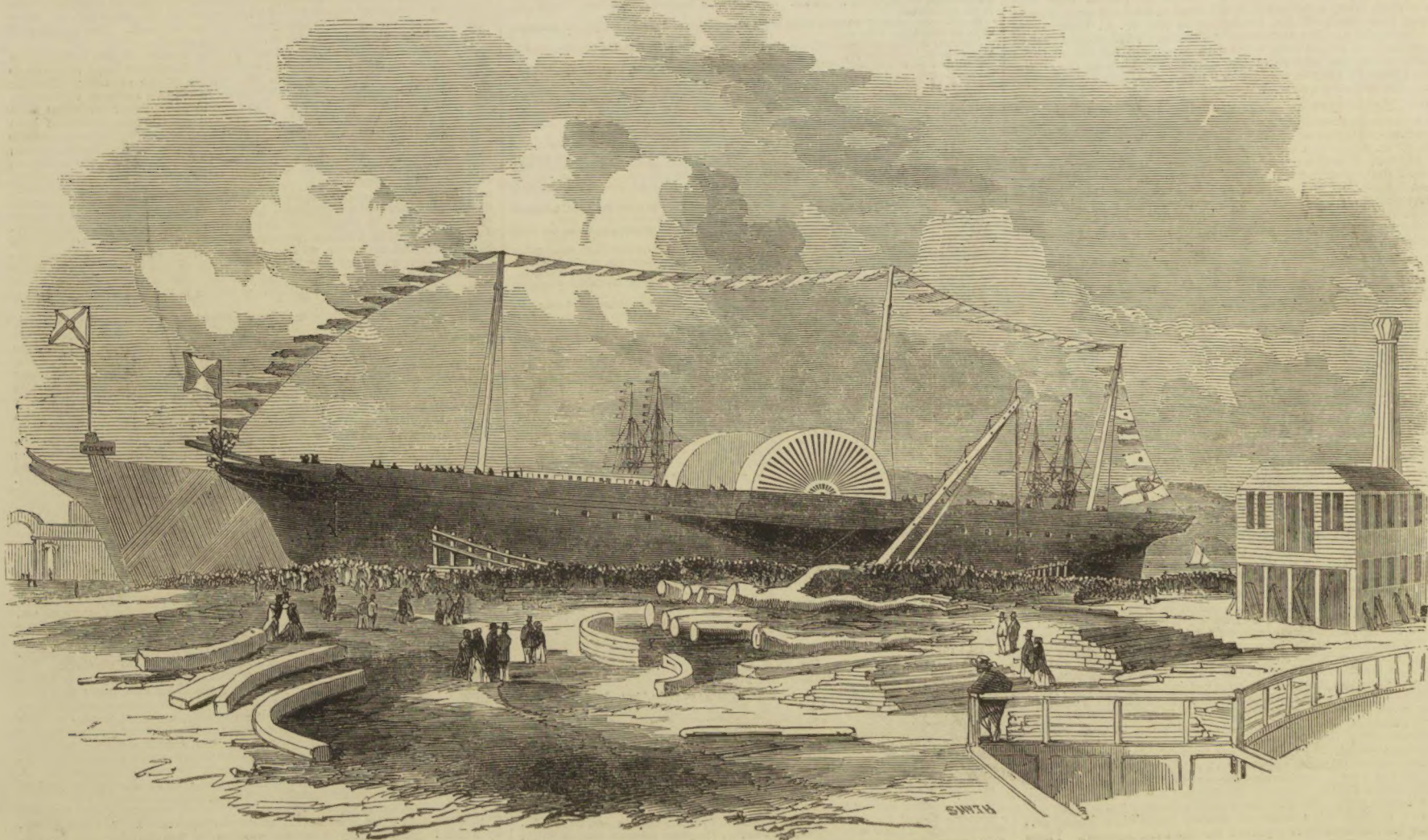
STATUETTE OF THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K.T.

BY E. W. WYON.

dash of the bottle "broad on her bow," proclaimed aloud [*Vectis* with "success to the first of the new school." In a moment afterwards the dogshores were knocked away, and the beautiful craft gradually and majestically glided into the water. She was immediately taken charge of by the Pilot and conducted to the Medina Dock, there to be finished. The launch, on Tuesday week, was witnessed by a great concourse of spectators.

## STATUETTE OF THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K.T

It will be remembered that during the sojourn of the Nepalese Ambassador (Jung Bahadoor) in England, in 1850, his Excellency was most hospitably received by our leading nobility; and, with the view of perpetuating his grateful remembrance of such acts of friendship and kindness, Jung Bahadoor, upon his visit to Birmingham, commissioned Mr. Collis (successor to Sir E. Thomason) to execute in metal a series of statuettes, of which that of the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, is one. The modeling of these statuettes has been confided to



LAUNCH OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP "VECTIS," AT COWES.



Mr. Edward W. Wyon, from whose model the accompanying illustration has been drawn. The portraiture is highly successful.

It will be seen by the *Gazette* of Tuesday week that—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., the office of Constable of her Majesty's Castle of Dover; and also the office of Warden and Keeper of her Majesty's Cinque Ports; and the office of Admiralty within the said Cinque Ports and their members; and likewise all wrecks of the sea whatsoever.

An illustration of Sandown Castle, one of the Cinque Port fortresses, will be found in an adjoining page.

## LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

**QUEEN'S BENCH, THURSDAY.—ACHILLI v. NEWMAN.**—This case was tried before Lord Campbell and a special jury at the sittings after Trinity term, when a verdict was given in favour of Dr. Achilli; and a rule nisi was afterwards obtained to show cause why there should not be a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence. Sir Frederick Thesiger appeared to show cause against the rule, and made a very long address. He was followed on the same side by Sir Fitzroy Kelly. At half-past four Lord Campbell said the Court would hear further arguments at ten the next morning.

In the Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, Constant Derra de Medora (who was associated at Birmingham with the Baroness von Beck) obtained a rule for a new trial against Messrs. Dawson, Tindal, Peyton, and Ryland, who were residents of the town of Birmingham, to recover from them compensation in damages for having falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, charged him with having, by false pretences, obtained a sum of money from one of the defendants. The case was tried before Mr. Baron Alderson at the last summer assizes at Warwick, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

A CASE was brought before the Rolls Court, on Tuesday, in which Mr. Hudson is sued by the York and North Midland Railway Company for the restitution or the value of a large number of shares in the East and West Riding and the Hull and Selby branches, amounting to upwards of £12,000, which, it was alleged, had been taken, appropriated, and disposed of by him, without the authority of the company, and in direct violation of its acts and regulations. The Solicitor-General (with Mr. R. Palmer and Mr. Hobhouse) appeared for the company. Sir Fitzroy Kelly appeared for Mr. Hudson. The case having been finished on Wednesday, the Master of the Rolls has promised to give judgment in the course of two or three days.

**CORN TRADE FORGERIES.**—The case of the great forgeries in the corn-trade by Robert Ferdinand Pries, was heard again at the Mans' on-house, on Tuesday; additional facts were stated on other cases; and the prisoner was remanded till next Tuesday, when he is expected to be fully committed. It appears that Pries is a native of Rostock, in Mecklenburg. Prior to commencing business as a merchant on his own account, he was in the employment of a wine-merchant in Mark-lane as clerk, where he had the means of forming an extensive connexion.

At Bow-street office, Elijah Eagle, a young man in the employ of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, the extensive news-agents and publishers, of the Strand, was charged with embezzling sums of money, due to his employers. He was a clerk in their employ, and was in the habit of receiving sums of money from various railway stations where newspapers and books were sold: instead of making proper entries he purloined the money; but in the end was detected. He was fully committed.

"CAPTAIN JOHNSTON" has been re-examined, at Lambeth office, on the charge of obtaining money, shares, &c., under false pretences, of Mrs. Stewart. A new charge has also been brought against him of the following nature:—Mr. Dawson, a tailor and draper, at Bedford, said, in 1845 the prisoner came to live at Bedford, and resided there some time as Captain Johnson. He gave witness a liberal order for clothes, and was in the habit of borrowing his horses, to drive him about. In the beginning of November, he requested the loan of a valuable mare, to drive to Northampton with, saying he should be back on the following or subsequent day; but from that day until that morning, he (witness) had not caught sight of him, nor had he heard any tidings of his valuable mare.—Mr. Howard (who had given evidence at the former examination) stated that he had forgotten to mention that the prisoner came to Bedford with an accomplice—a Captain Douglas—who assisted him in his swindling practices. There was one tradesman present whom they had swindled to the tune of nearly £200; and a poor confectioner they ruined by purchasing from him a valuable horse, for which they gave him a bill of exchange so worthless as not to be worth the paper on which it was written.—Mr. Wells, an upholsterer, said that, besides supplying the whole of the furniture to furnish his house, and other goods on hire, the prisoner had borrowed £10 of him.—The magistrate ultimately committed the prisoner for trial in the case of Mrs. Stewart; but remanded him for further inquiry in the case of horse-stealing.

The quarterly meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at the Thatched House Tavern; Admiral Pell in the chair. The statement of accounts showed that the total income of the society has amounted to £653 18s., and the outlay to £484 11s. 1d., leaving a balance of £169 2s. 7d.

On Monday the usual half-yearly general meeting of the governors and subscribers to the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of receiving the report, for the election of ten children from a list of 101 candidates, and for other business; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The balance-sheet showed the total receipts for the past year (including a balance in hand of £54 0s. 8d., and legacies amounting to £269 19s. 10d.) to have been £2,703 0s. 5d.; and, after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, there was left a balance in hand of £158 6s. 10d.

On Friday week, Messrs. Hoggart offered to public competition, at the auction mart, a gold-field of 887 acres of freehold land, situate near Bathurst, New South Wales, belonging to Mr. W. C. Wentworth, the member for Sydney. The auctioneer estimated its value from that of the adjoining land, of which 1033 acres had been sold for £30 an acre; but the vendor would not guarantee the existence of gold on the estate. The biddings closed at £10,500, which being much below the anticipations of the owner, the property was withdrawn.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.**—The importance of instantaneous telegraphic communications in astronomical observations has not failed to attract the serious attention of scientific men. From a recent communication made by M. Arago at a sitting of the Academy of Sciences, it appears that they will shortly be established between the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris, and that will be the first step towards their becoming universal. According to M. Arago, an exclusive telegraphic line between the two observatories would have been established long ago had it not been for difficulties encountered by Professor Airy. Whatever these difficulties may be, it seems to us that they ought not to exist, and might easily be removed.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

On Thursday, after an unusually protracted discussion, the directors of the Bank determined to raise the minimum of interest and discount to 3 per cent per annum. It is generally expected that the first effect having passed over, this determination will give more steadiness to commercial affairs.

During the whole of the week the market for the national securities has been in a very uneasy state, arising from the rapid decline in the stock of bullion in the Bank of England, the increase in the value of money out of doors, and the continued panic upon the Paris Bourse. Looking to the unusually low rate of interest lately charged by the Bank directors, and the state of our continental trade, which is decidedly against us to a most serious extent, we are in no way surprised at the present state of things. That cheap money is most desirable in a great commercial country like this cannot be denied; but, at the same time, we must not forget that every effort will be made by the moneyed classes to get a better return for their capital; hence, the exchanges have been most profitably worked, and we have the certain prospect before us of a further decline in our bullion capital, unless means be taken to check wild speculation. Of course, most of the continental kingdoms have regarded our increased wealth with great satisfaction, because they have imagined that a good opportunity was about to present itself to obtain further assistance from this country. Austria, it is well known, had concocted another scheme to raise a loan of £10,000,000 sterling. A portion of that amount might have been raised in Paris and Amsterdam; but, such is the close connection between the capitalists, it is clear that at least a moiety of it would have been subscribed for in London, had not the Bank come to the determination to check this species of gambling.

The last accounts of the Bank of France are most unsatisfactory. They exhibit a further decrease in the stock of bullion of £1,200,000, making a total decrease since the middle of September of £4,200,000. The advances on Shares and Stocks have declined £450,000; but those on bills show a further augmentation of £1,700,000.

In the early part of Monday Consols were tolerably firm, at 99½; but they have since ruled decidedly lower. The Three per Cents reduced marked 100½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½; Long Annuities, 6½; India Bonds, 78s. pm.; Exchequer, 65s. to 61s. pm.; and Consols for Account, 99½. On Tuesday and Wednesday the market was very inactive. Several large sales of Money stock took place, and numerous Bear transactions were reported for the next Account. There

was rather more firmness in the market on Thursday, yet prices were drooping.—Bank Stock was 226; the Three per Cents reduced were 100½; the Three per Cent Consols, 99½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½; India Stock marked 273 to 270; South Sea Stock, 111; Exchequer Bills were 61 6d. 60 pm. Consols for Account, 99½.

Miscellaneous Shares have been in very moderate request, and prices have gone lower. Australian Agricultural have sold at 230 to 235; Peel River Land and Mineral, 9 to 3 pm.; Van Dieman's Land, 18 to 20; South Australian, 50 to 54; North British Australian, 1 to 3 pm.; Union Bank of Australia, 72 to 73; Bank of Australasia, 8½ to 8½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 3½ to 3 pm.; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 1½ to 3 pm.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to 3 pm.; Great Nugget Vein, 3½ to 3 pm.; Colonial, 2½ to 3 pm.; Port Phillip, 1 to 1 pm.; Australasian, 1 to 2 pm.; Australian, 1 to 1½ pm.; Australian Royal Mail Steam, 4½ to 5; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 86; Ditto (£25 paid), 51; and Royal Mail Steam, 82.

The imports of bullion have been again very extensive, £160,000 having come to hand from the Pacific and West Indies, and £318,000 from Australia. There are now about £3,000,000 sterling in gold-dust on passage to England from Sydney and Port Phillip. From the mines, very favourable accounts continue to reach us, the yield of gold being over £600,000 per week. About £200,000, chiefly in gold, has been forwarded to the Continent, and £226,083 in gold and silver to India, together with about £80,000 in sovereigns to Australia.

There has been an active demand for money for commercial purposes; notwithstanding that it has become dearer. The lowest rate of discount in Lombard-street is 2½ per Cent upon first-class paper.

In Foreign Bonds very few transactions have taken place. Prices almost generally have given way. Turkish Scrip has marked 3 prem. to par; and Swedish Loan, 3 discount. The committee of the Stock Exchange have come to the determination not to allow any further bonds of the Portuguese Government to be quoted in the Official List, until the late decree be annulled, or ample justice rendered to the bondholders. In the year 1840, a decree of the Lisbon Government cut down the Three per Cent Debt of six millions, issued at 72, no less than 40 per cent; and now the attempt is unblushingly made to strike off another 40 per cent. We are glad to find the committee so active in the matter. On Thursday, Brazilian Bonds were 10½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 102½; Grenada Deferred, 12; Mexican Three per Cents for the Account, 25½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40; Russian Five per Cents, 118 to 119; Sardinian Five per Cents for the Account, 93; Spanish Three per Cents, 46½ to 45½, ex div.; Ditto, for the Account, 46; Ditto, New Deferred, 22½; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Venezuela, Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 38½ to 39; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66, ex div. Bargains have taken place in Austrian Old Bonds, at 89 to 88½; and Dutch Four per Cents, at 90½.

There has been a decided decline in the value of some railway shares. The rise in the value of money has completely checked reckless dealings. The traffic receipts are considered good; but we learn that some of the dividends will be small. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:

**ORDINARY SHARE AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 28½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 108½; Caledonian, 64½; Chester and Holyhead, 22½; Cork and Brandon, 17½; Eastern Counties, 12½; Eastern Union, B and C, 7½; East Lancashire, 74; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 75½; Great Northern Stock, 76; Ditto, A Stock, 40; Ditto, B Stock, 119½; Great Western, 89½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79; Ditto, Fifth, 11; Leeds Northern, 11½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 104; London and North-Western, 120; London and South-Western, 88; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 77; Norfolk, 54; North British, 34½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 50; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 68½; Shropshire Union, 22½; South-Eastern, 78½; Vale of Neath, 14½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 69; Ditto, Extension, 12½; York and North Midland, 54½.

**LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Clydesdale Junction, 53½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½; Wear Valley, 32; Wilts and Somerset, 103 ex div.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian, 105; East Anglian Seven per Cent, 11½ pm.; Eastern Counties Extensions, 1½ pm. ex div.; Ditto, No. 2, 14½ pm.; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 108½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 151; Norfolk Guaranteed, 6; North British, 102; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11; South Devon, 16; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104; York and North Midland, 103 ex div.

**FOREIGN.**—Charleroi and Esquelles, 14; Great Indian Peninsula, 7 ex. int.; Grand Junction of France, 6 ex. int.; Luxembourg, 7½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 30 ex. int.; Paris and Lyons, 22 ex. int.; Paris and Orleans, 30; Paris and Rouen, 36; Paris and Strasbourg, 28½; Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, 8½; Sambre and Meuse, 3½; West Flanders, 4½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Western of France, 13½ ex. new.

Mining Shares have continued very flat. On Thursday, Aqua Fria were 2 to 1½; British Iron, 10; Coburn Copper, 4½; Great Polgoth, 4½; Mexican and South American, 4½; Nouveau Monde, 2½; Port Phillip, 2 to 1½; United Mexican, 8 to 7½; Yuba, 1½.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—The arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, continue on a moderate scale, and in very middling condition. The few selected samples on offer this week have changed hands, at full quotations; but other descriptions have commanded very little attention. For foreign wheat, there has been a fair consumptive inquiry, at previous rates. Malt barley has sold steadily, at 1s. per quarter more money. Grinding and distilling parcels have realised full currentities. Malt and oats have commanded late rates; but beans, peas, and four have met a dull inquiry.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s. to 53s; ditto, white, 41s. to 60s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 53s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 57s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 27s. to 29s.; malted ditto, 32s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 61s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 63s.; York-shire, 17s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 32s. to 35s.; ditto, brown, 30s. to 33s.; ditto, old, 30s. to 38s.; grey peas, 31s. to 32s.; mangle, 33s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; bolters, 37s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 46s.; Suffolk, 33s. to 36s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s. to 37s. per 28 lb. Foreign: American flour, 23s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 34s. to 38s. per sack.

**Seed Market.**—Lined continues to move off freely, at very full prices. Cakes are quite as dear as last week; but other articles are a slow sale.

Lined, English, sowing, 50s. to 55s.; Baltic, crushing, 40s. to 45s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 52s.; hempseed, 37s. to 41s. per quarter; Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 10s.; and tares, 4d. to 5d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, 49s. to 410 0s.; ditto, foreign, 43 10s. to 410 0s. per ton. Rape cakes, 24 15s. to 25 0s. per ton. Canary, 28s. to 42s. per quarter.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d. of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 45s. 10d.; barley, 29s. 10d.; oats, 18s. 7d.; rye, 30s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 32s. 7d.

**The Food of the Poor.**—Wheat, 45s. 0d.; barley, 29s. 9d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 29s. 2d.; beans, 34s. 10d.; peas, 32s. 0d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

**Tees.**—Public sales of 14,700 packages of China, and 1100 Assam have taken place this week. The biddings were tolerably active, at full prices. In the private contract market only a limited business is doing. Common sound congo is quoted at from 10d. to 10½d. per lb. Up to Saturday last duty was paid 22s. 12½d. on the average 157,623 ditto in 1852.

**Sugar.**—Our market has ruled tolerably steady; nevertheless, the late advance in the quotations has been with difficulty supported. Good to fine yellow Barbadoes has realised 37s. to 39s. 6d.; crystallised Demerara, 32s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; fine white Benares, 32s. to 40s.; low to good, 32s. to 38s. 6d.; superior grainy yellow, 32s. to 40s. 6d.; fine white, 45s. per cwt. Refined sugar, in bulk, is quoted at from 48s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. The total clearances to Saturday last were 194,233 cwt., against 91,452 in 1852.

**Coffee.**—For all kinds, the market is in a very sluggish state. In some instances, prices are a shade lower—good ordinary native Ceylon being quoted at from 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt.

**Rice.**—Very few transactions have taken place in this article. Importers, however, are tolerably firm.

**Provisions.**—Irish and foreign butters are in good request, and again dearer—the finest Friesland having realised 108s. per cwt. The best Dorset is selling at from 94s. to 100s. per cwt. The best Dorset is selling at from 94s. to 100s. per cwt.; and fresh, 8s. to 12s. per dozen lb. There is a fair sale for bacon, at fully the late advance. Beef and pork are in active request. Lard firm.

**Tallow.**—There is only a moderate inquiry for this description of produce, at barely stationary prices. F.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 46s. per cwt. Town tallow is 45s. 6d. per cwt, net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 7d. per lb.

**Oils.**—Lined oil is in good request, at 31s. per cwt. All other oils are quite as dear as last week. Turpentine is 1s. 1d. to 1s. per cwt. higher.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, 22 15s. to 24 4s.; clover ditto, 13 15s. to 25; and straw, 11 5s. to 11 15s. per load. Trade steady.

**Cattle.**—Buddle's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Chester Main, 15s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 15s. 6d.; Walker, 16s. 1d.; Eden Main, 17s. 6d.; Braddell, 18s.; Hilton, 18s. 6d.; Haswell, 18s. 6d. per ton.

**Spirits.**—The market for rum has become inactive; nevertheless, prices rule high. Proof Leeward, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; East India, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; and Havannah, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per gallon.

**Brandy.**—Continues in good request, at extreme quotations. Sales of cognac best brands of 1851, have taken place at 7s. 5d. to 7s. 5½d. per gallon. British-made spirits steady, at 9s. 9d. cash. Geneva firm, at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 11d. per gallon.

**Hops.**—Our market continues firm, and prices are freely supported in every instance.

**Wool.**—English qualities are in active request, and the turn higher. Several large parcels have sold for shipment to the United States. Foreign and colonial command rather more attention.

**Potatoes.**—The general condition of the supplies being very inferior, the best York Regents are now worth 15s. per ton. Foreign qualities have a downward tendency.

**Smithfield.**—Notwithstanding that the supplies of each kind of stock have been on the increase, the general demand has ruled firm, and the quotations have been well supported:—

Beef, from 7s. 10d. to 8s. 2d.; mutton, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; veal, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d. per 8 lb., to sink the calf.

**Navvies and Leadminers.**—These markets continue to be well supplied. The demand, however, is steady, at our quotations:—

Beef, from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; mutton, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; veal, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

WAR-OFFICE, JANUARY 14.

1st Foot: Assist.-Surge. T. K. Blinn to be Assistant-Surgeon. 5th: Lieut. J. W. D. Adair to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett. 6th: Lieut. G. Bennett to be Lieutenant, vice Adair. 7th: Lieut. J. P. De Carteret to be Lieutenant, vice Savage. 11th: Lieut. Hon. E. C. H. Massey to be Captain, vice Pedder. Ensign R. P. Gould to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. E. C. H. Massey. Ensign W. G. H. T. Fairfax to be Ensign, vice Gould. Assist.-Surge. J. Meane to be Assistant-Surgeon. 4th: Ensign J. A. Fane to be Lieutenant, vice Sir A. H. Lillion, Bart. 74th: Assist.-Surge. W. Lapsley to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robinson. 86th: Act.-Assist.-Surge. A. F. Bartley to be Assistant-Surgeon. 92nd: Ensign J. A. McDonald to be Lieutenant, vice Miller.

3rd West India Regiment.—Lieut. W. Savage to be Lieutenant, vice De Carteret.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 13.

Ordnance Medical Department.—Surgeon Denney to be Senior Surgeon, vice Richardson; Assistant-Surgeon Elliott to be Surgeon, vice Denney; Temporary Assistant-Surgeon Wright to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Elliott.

## BANKRUPTS.

G. B. COSTERTON, Great Tarmouth, merchant. J. PETRIE, Plymouth and Devonport, confectioner. B. JAMES and T. G. HARDIE, Newport, Monmouthshire, re, builders. J. LOCKYER, Clerkenwell-green, and St. John's-square, metal tool, steel and iron warehouseman.

## TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

## BANKRUPTS.

R. F. PHIES, Crooby-hall-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, merchant. J. FORD, Wolverhampton, cattle-dealer. T. CANT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, coal-merchant and carrier. S. EVANS, Troedyrhirh, Glamorganshire, grocer and draper. F. THORNTON, Preston, plumber.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. THOM, Wester Glenore, New Monkland, Lanark, cattle and corn-dealer, and worker in minerals. W. FRASER, of Blackhills and Altnashlach Cottage, near Inverness, farmer and grazier, and cattle dealer.

## BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Chester-street, the Lady Charlotte Lockyer, of a daughter, still-born.—On the 11th inst., in Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Hewitt, of a daughter.—On the 9th inst., at Strathallan Castle, Perthshire, the Viscountess Strathallan, of a son, still-born.—On the 12th inst., at 13, Herby-square, Brooklyn, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Wyatt, of a son.—At South Woll, on the 12th inst., the wife of the Rev. John Gordon, rector of Killyington, Notts, of a son.—On the 13th inst., at Hollesley Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. H. J. G. Young, of a son.—On the 15th inst., at Hollywood-grove, New Brompton, the wife of Captain Edward Percy Nisbet, of a daughter.—On the 17th inst., at Garboldisham, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald Foley, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Wickhamstead, Suffolk, by the Rev. Charles Barton, incumbent, James Innes, Esq., of Kirtling Tower, Cambridgeshire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Spencer, Esq., of Easy Wood, Wickhamstead, Norfolk, by the Rev. W. Spencer, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Eaton, the Rev. Francis Tilney Bassett, B.A., of Calus College, Cambridge, in Maria, only daughter of Charles Brooke, Esq., of Goodstone.—At East Teignmouth, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. G. H. Gray, vicar of Inkberrow, Worcestershire, and uncle of the bride, the Rev. James Hunter Gaudy, Vicar of Old Clerks, Somersetshire, to Marian Jane, only daughter of the late Rev. John Travers Robinson, formerly rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—On the 15th inst., at St. James's Church, Westbourne-terrace, Captain Louis Symonds Tindal, R.N., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Gougham Tindal, to Henrietta Maria O'Donell Whist, ward of John Bishop-Culpeper, Esq., late Captain 14th Light Dragoons.—October 30th, at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Captain J. M. Cripps, Bengal Army, son of the late Charles Cripps, Esq., to Agnes Sophia, daughter of J. Blackburn, Esq., of Cape Town.

## DEATHS.

On the 7th ult., at St. Albans, deeply lamented, Louisa Sophia, second daughter of the late Richard Webster, Esq., surgeon R.N.—On the 10th inst., deeply lamented, Joshua Todd, solicitor, Manchester.—On the 13th inst., at Brighton, Mrs. Mary Copling, formerly the widow of the late George Brettell, Esq.—On the 13th inst., at the Parsonage, Barton-under-Needwood, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Henry Gaborne Cooper, incumbent, and third daughter of the late Rev. Edward Palmer, of Moseley.—On the 5th inst., at Vevay, in Switzerland, after a short illness, Lady Augusta Baring, daughter of the late Earl of Cardigan.—On the 15th inst., in Princess-street, Hanover-square, in the 81st year of his age, W. C. Hopper, Esq., late of Belmont, in the county of Durham, and formerly a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.—On the 15th inst., at Leamington, the Rev. Charles Turner, M.A., F.R.S., late vicar of Wendover, Bucks, aged 84.—At St. Leonard-on-Sea, on the 17th inst., aged 55 years, Major Henry Paget, Assistant Quartermaster-General, at Cork, son of the late General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., and the Lady Harriet Paget.—At Bradfield House, Farnham, on the 18th inst., the infant son of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Grant, aged 1 month 4 days.—30th November, 1852, at her residence, Sindang Lant, Cheribon, Java, quite unexpectedly, Antonia Theodora Cornelia Belligra, wife of William Denison, K.N.L., eldest daughter of the late Anthony Noril Maynard, K.N.L., Commissioner of his Netherlands Majesty's Royal and Colonial Navy in Netherlands India.

## ERICSSON'S CALORIC-SHIP.

THE great experiment in navigation, namely, the propelling of a ship by a new motor, or a novel application of the old agent, caloric, has long been in progress by its inventor, Captain Ericsson, the eminent American engineer. The machinery has been completed; a fine vessel has been built at New York, and the American mail, received on Monday last, has these "lines of fair encouragement."—By a telegraph communication *via* Boston, we learn that Caloric-ship *Ericsson*, made a tolerably successful trip in New York harbour on the 4th, attaining a speed, with wind and tide in her favour, of twelve knots per hour. The leading principles involved in the construction of this vessel have already been submitted to the public; but the near consummation of the enterprise has attracted so large a share of public attention, that it is desirable to give a more complete description of the plan, which we condense from a recent number of the *New York Daily Times*.

The *Ericsson*, taking the name of her inventor, in appearance resembles a first-class steam-vessel. She is owned by a company of merchants in New York. The builders of her hull were Messrs. Perrine, Patterson, and Stack, of Williamsburg. Her engines are the workmanship of Messrs. Hogg and Delamater, of New York. The register of the ship is 1903 tons; her length is 250 feet, with 26 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and 40 feet breadth of beam. Her paddle-wheels, which are similar to those of the Collins steamers, differing only in being somewhat smaller, are 32 feet in diameter, with buckets of 10 feet 6 inches. The decks are abundantly provided with life-boats. The peculiar conformation of the boilers has served to produce very essential modifications in the exterior as well as the interior of the vessel. Thus, on the upper deck, in place of the ordinary smoke-funnel, as in steam-ships, the Caloric-ship presents four small tubes, only 30 inches in diameter. The two corner chimneys are attached to the cylinders of the engine, and the remaining two protect the hold from the impure and heated air. No impeding machinery serves to hinder free passage of the upper deck fore and aft. The four chimneys, each resting upon a pedestal, are formed, two of sheet-iron, and two of wood. Beside each pair of these pipes is a well, extending to the bottom of the ship, through which a current of cold air is carried down to the fire-room. The mouths of these "wells" are carefully covered with tarpaulins, and the room occupied is hardly equal to a hatchway. Through the open space thus afforded, an additional advantage is given for the working of the force-pumps, the pipes of which are carried up through the entire length, projecting upon the upper deck in a manner very convenient for the seamen to work them to free the ship from water. In the engine-room, the peculiarities of construction of the vessel begin to appear. The compact form of the engine leaves a free space on each side of the ship, from fore to aft, both above and below; and the shaft which turns the paddle-wheels is concealed between decks. The dining-saloons are located aft of the engine, and the state-rooms lie below; easy access to them being obtained by stairways. The appointments of the saloons, state-rooms, and other parts of the vessel intended for the accommodation of passengers are perfect and sumptuous.

The leading peculiarity of the Caloric-ship, it is well known, is in the application of heated air to the propulsion of the vessel. The engine consists of two pairs of cylinders, connected in their action, but not placed side by side. Each pair is composed of two cylinders, of which the lower one is much the larger. The upper is termed "the supply cylinder;" the lower the "working cylinder." The diameter of the working, or lower cylinders, is 168 inches; of the upper, 137 inches each. The position of the cylinders is exactly in the centre of the vessel.

The operation of the engines is remarkably simple. A fire is kindled in the furnaces attached to the lower cylinders, the flames being removed to a distance of about five feet from the bottom of the cylinder. The air thus heated, seeks a vent which is readily found in a series of valves properly arranged for the purpose. The cylinders being each provided with a piston fitting closely within it



*NEW MUSIC, &c.*

**WATCHES and JEWELLERY** of the best description can be purchased at **SELLIN, DEAN, and CO'S**, 9, Coventry-street, Haymarket, at prices considerably less than at any other House. Their Gold Watches at £4 15s., and Silver do. at £2 15s., are not to be equalled. Gold Chains, of the newest designs, commencing at 25s. each. Gold Bracelets from 21s. each. A large assortment of Brooches, Rings, Studs, &c., at prices equally cheap. Diamonds, Pearls, old Gold and Silver bought, or taken in exchange. 9, Coventry-street, Haymarket.

powerful and in a form so winning, by one who deserves to be reckoned amongst the most faithful as well as the most talented of her sons."—  
John Bull.

**CHEAP BOOKS.—CHEAP MUSIC.**—A discount of 2d. in 1s. on Books, and 4d. in 1s. on Music, is taken off the published price, for Cash, by PEARSON and SON, 26, BISHOPS

Bridge-street, Westminster: Bondeson, 30, Pall-mall-street, Regent-street: Jupp, 223, Regent-street; Lea, 1, Pall-mall; Lock, 6, St. James's-street; Melton, 194, Regent-street: Freedy, 2, Fleet-street: Threader, 74, Fleet-street; Reynolds, 125, Strand; Mander and Allen,



# THE DUKE OF ARGYLL. LORD PRIVY SEAL.

George John Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, Earl of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, and holder of a long string of other titles, is the son of the seventh Duke, by his second wife, the daughter of John Glascol, Esq. He was born in 1823. In 1844 he married the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. He succeeded his father in the Dukedom in the year 1847.

The noble Duke's maiden speech in the House of Peers was delivered on the 25th of May, 1848, on the motion for the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill. He supported the measure in a strain of clear and forcible argument, mainly on the ground that the Jews were abstractedly entitled, as a matter of right, to all the privileges of subjects, and that there was no sufficient ground of argument on the side of the exclusionists. At the same time he repudiated, in eloquent language, the inference of Mr. Macaulay, that religion had nothing to do with the question, or that "Christianity had no more to do with our Legislature than it had to do with cobbling!" He believed that Christianity had nobler and wider fields of action than those defined by the exclusionists, and argued that Christianity was best advanced by not maintaining these distinctions, which only produced division and perverted Christian union. This speech made a decided impression on the House in favour of the young orator. In the course of the same year (1848) the Duke of Argyll spoke frequently, on various topics—on Corrupt Practices at Elections; on the Scottish Law of Entail; on the Scottish Marriages Bill; on the Sugar-duties; on our Interference with the affairs of Sicily; and always with an insight and a closeness of reasoning indicative of a thorough acquaintance with his subject.

At the opening of the session of 1849, the Duke of Argyll opposed the amendment to the Address moved by the present Earl of Derby. The noble Duke eulogised Free-trade in respect of its results, and stated that the Scottish farmers, especially, were friendly to it. On all convenient occasions he has expressed his approval of our present system of commercial legislation; and, as a general rule, gave the support of an enlightened and liberal Conservative to the various measures of the Russell Administration. In March,



THE MOST NOBLE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, LORD PRIVY SEAL.

1850, the noble Duke brought before the House of Lords the case of a Mr. Ryland, who, he alleged, had been unjustly treated in Canada and during that year and the year 1851, he occasionally spoke on the most important questions before the House—more especially on those affecting Scottish interests.

In the affairs of the Church of Scotland the Duke of Argyll had, from his earliest manhood, taken a deep interest. In 1842 he published a letter to Dr. Chalmers on the subject, more especially in reference to the Earl of Aberdeen's abortive attempts to settle the question in 1840, in which he developed his views.

In 1849 he published a work on the Scottish Church, entitled "Presbytery Examined;" an essay, critical and historical, on the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland since the Reformation. This work, which soon reached a second edition, involved its author in some controversy. He was assailed by no fewer than six avowed champions of opposite views to his own, each of whom published his opinions in a separate form. There were also countless anonymous strictures. On the whole, the book was admired for the clearness of its style and the amount of knowledge it displayed.

In the year 1851 the Duke of Argyll addressed to the Bishop of Oxford a letter in reference to the protest of the Bishop and his clergy against the Pope's pretensions to divide England into certain new dioceses. When the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill came before the House of Lords, in July 1851, the Duke delivered a masterly speech on the general question, which attracted very general admiration.

The Duke of Argyll has always taken a deep interest in literature and science. He is known as a sound practical geologist. In the early part of last year he delivered an address to the members of the Athenæum Institute at Glasgow, on "the importance of literature to men of business;" an essay full of a pure and generous sympathy for the classes of the population to whom it was chiefly addressed.

The Duke is hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and hereditary Sheriff of Argyleshire; also Vice-Lieutenant of that county (appointed 1847). Last year he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. The Duke is a powerful and eloquent speaker, and likely to make a first-rate Minister.

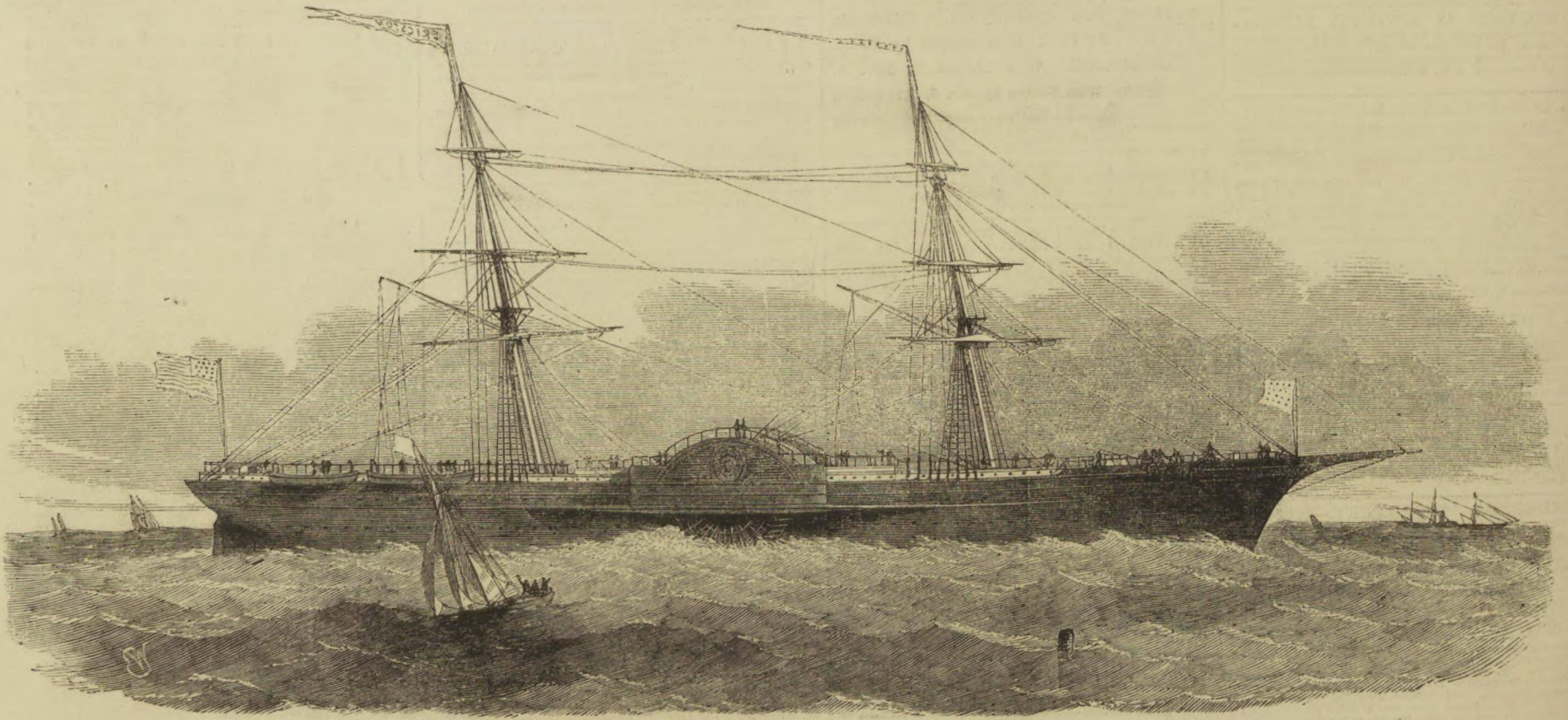
(Continued from page 62.)

The freightage of the ship will be about 1400 tons. The freight-deck, strongly secured from accidents, is roomy and cleanly. It is perfectly clear from stem to stern, in consequence, mainly, of the small space occupied by the machinery of the ship, and affords, beside the freighting space proper, a considerable supply of store-rooms and recesses, always useful for the stowage of precious articles. The coal-hold is below the freight-deck, and is abundantly spacious to contain the entire mass of fuel required for the outward and return voyages of the ship. It is, in fact, contemplated that the vessel will be able to carry her coals for the longest

trips out and back, even should the voyage be extended beyond the customary route of the American packet steamers. The advantages are secured, besides, of a saving of room, security from spontaneous combustion, and a greater degree of cleanliness, from the use of the anthracite than by the employment of the British bituminous coals.

The experiments already made with the engines of the new ship promise a very auspicious commencement of her career. The operations of the machinery, so far as the different portions have been tried, are perfectly smooth and accurate, and the revolutions of the wheels of the vessel have taken place with all the regularity and order which was to be ex-

pected of them. The prognostics of success are very promising. The public will await the result with eager interest. But one opinion can be expressed in regard to the probabilities of the plan. The necessity of a new motive power is every day more pressing. Advantages must be gained by the application of the leading principles of nature to new uses, and the inventor who shall accomplish this feat will entitle himself to the lasting gratitude of the commercial and travelling world. It is to be hoped, in view of the labour and ingenious resources which have been expended upon a project that seems so feasible as this, that the honour of the new motor may be finally awarded to the studies of Captain Ericsson.



THE CALORIC SHIP "ERICSSON."